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Great Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 30-31, 1882.

THE CLOUTRE DIVISION.

The division on Mr. Marriot's amendment to the Prime Minister's *closure* resolution was taken at an early hour on Friday morning, and resulted in the victory of the Government by 318 to 279. The numbers show that on this question the normal majority for Ministers over the Conservative Opposition and the Parnellite party combined has been diminished by more than one-half. Yet the manner in which the issue was placed before the House and in which it was met by the Government would have sufficed to account for a more successful result of a strenuous appeal to party discipline and the unexampled efforts of the Whigs. The change in the terms of Mr. Marriot's amendment, was made use of to persuade the House that the resistance to the resolution was inspired by hostility to any reform whatever in the rules of procedure. The threat of resignation or dissolution was brandished over the heads of members. At the same time, ambiguous expressions—which might mean anything or nothing—were thrown out to induce the more resolute of the Liberal opponents of the new rule, if not to waive their scruples, at least to defer the assertion of them to a later stage. Lord Hartington intimated that when Mr. Marriot's amendment had been disposed of, the time would come for considering “modifications” of the Ministerial plan, and Mr. Gladstone himself, in dealing with the demand for leave of absence to Mr. Parnell and his companions in Kilmainham, declined beforehand to regard the vote taken this morning as “conclusive.” There have been prevailing rumours that, if Liberal members who are unwilling to sanction the closing of debates by a bare majority would only vote against Mr. Marriot's amendment, something will be done by and by to meet their objections, and to mitigate the rigour of the proposed rule. These mingled blandishments and menaces, sustained by the compulsion of the Birmingham organization, wrought upon many who were known to be hostile to the Ministerial scheme, and who failed to support their convictions by their votes when the division was called. Some, indeed, whose condemnation of the *closure* by a bare majority has been undisputed voted on Friday morning with the Government. Nevertheless, a victory won by such means can scarcely be regarded even as a tactical success, while it can claim no moral authority whatever. It represents the judgment and the will of a minority, not only overruling the Opposition, but dragging captive with them the feeble and less courageous of their own recalcitrant comrades. A change in the Parliamentary system, of grave and far-reaching consequences, will thus be carried out by the votes of less than half the members of the House of Commons, and with the good will, probably, of not so many as one-third.—*Times*.

The Standard says:—If a formal vindication of the Conservative Party from the charge of sympathy with Obstruction were needed, it was abundantly forthcoming in the frank and able speech of the Leader of the Opposition on Thursday night. Sir Stafford Northcote declared that he substantially agreed with all the New Rules except the first, and he demonstrated in the plainest manner why the whole question of the *closure* ought, at least, to be postponed. The chief causes of Obstruction are the practice of speaking against time, the frequency of Motions for adjournment, and the gratuitous raising of debates upon frivolous issues. The subsidiary remedies proposed by the Government are, Sir Stafford Northcote justly urged, perfectly adequate for these evils. Why is the most desperate cure, therefore, to be applied first? The objections to this plan are obvious; its advantages are imperceptible. It will not merely subject debates in the House of Commons to the risk of an almost intolerable despotism; it will seriously affect the position of the Speaker and of the Chairman of Committees, and can scarcely fail to detract from the authority of both. However impartial and equitable their ruling may be, there will exist a disposition on the part of the House to challenge it, and to regard Chairman and Speaker alike, not as arbitrators, but as the instruments of the dominant faction. Mr. Gladstone in his reply denounced this as an imaginary danger. The Conservatives, he said, were the slaves of their own idle fears. The Speaker would forfeit his authority if he were not to interpret the “evident sense of the House” in a manner which would command its unanimous and unreluctant consent. But all this is mere speculation. The composition of the House of Commons and the influences which dominate it change from Session to Session, and still more from Parliament to Parliament. Twenty years ago the Prime Minister would probably not have thought that St. Stephen's would present the same spectacle that it does now. Can he be sure that it will not undergo equally startling vicissitudes before the present century has expired? Should these occur they will not leave the position of the Speaker untouched, and the force of circumstances may be too strong to enable Sir Henry Brandy's successors to maintain the attitude of judicial independence which he has himself consistently preserved.

The Premier has this time escaped, observes the *Daily Telegraph*; but the result shows how thoroughly the French gas is detected in the House of Commons. That

great majority, numbering over one hundred, which answered in the spring of 1880 to the Prime Minister's beck and call, has melted away, and, in reply to the vital test of a vote of confidence, a comparatively small majority is all that can be dragged together at home or fetched from abroad, under terms of a dissolution of Parliament. This objectionable and mischievous scheme was presented to the House of Commons between five and six weeks ago; but no argument which has been used against it equals in cogency the figures of Friday morning's division list. It has been admitted in the House, and without contradiction, that seventy Liberals are opposed to the *closure*. If, therefore, those seventy representatives of the people had voted according to their consciences, Mr. Marriot's amendment would have been carried, not lost. This reign of terror cannot continue much longer. The present Government cannot carry on their business with the aid of half-hearted and sulky supporters, legislating as black slaves perform their labours, under the eye of an overseer armed with a whip. The Prime Minister on Friday morning defended the right of the Cabinet to threaten resignation, but as a plan to which no Administration could often resort. Members of Parliament made to go in fear of the Caucasus are not proper representatives of public opinion. They are mere delegates of party pullers, and their degradation is calculated to shut out men of independent mind from the service of the country. But, though Mr. Marriot's amendment is lost, the first of the *Closure* resolutions has not entirely weathered the storm, nor are the Government yet out of the wood. Even now there is time for them to yield, and submit to that “evident sense of the House,” for which they affect a sincere reverence. The Members of the Cabinet, some of whom are men deeply read in Constitutional history as well as highly trained in the practice of Parliament, cannot be blind to the fact that the *Closure* is an unconstitutional weapon; that it is an attempt to put a bridge upon the House of Commons for all time, which at most can only be needed for a temporary purpose. Liberty has often been likened to a tree, and, like a tree, the liberty to speak freely, which Parliament once valued beyond all other privileges, may be hacked at the roots and killed in course of a few hours, though it took centuries to attain its full growth.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN.

The correspondent of the Standard in Madrid telegraphed on Thursday night:—The agitation which has prevailed for the past few days, owing to the hostility of the working classes to the new industrial taxes, and to the Protectionist objections to the French Treaty, culminated last night at Barcelona in a serious riot, which was not quelled by the police until the houses of the tax collectors had been destroyed, the streets strewed with revolutionary cries, and so alarming the trade that many closed their places of business. At the beginning of the Session of the Cortes to-day, the Minister telegrammed giving full details of the riot. About one hundred persons were arrested and sent before the ordinary tribunals this morning. Telegrams state that the shops, factories, and counting-houses are closed, giving a singular aspect to the city, as immense multitudes are slowly walking about, and denouncing the Exise duties, the Industrial Tax, and the French Treaty. Serious apprehension is expressed by the authorities at what may result from the attitude of the operatives, who to-day again made sedition threats.

The same aspect of affairs is presented in the principal towns of Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, and the provinces are considered in the same spirit of resistance to the increase of taxation. In the lobbies of the Cortes every other topic is forgotten. Wild rumours were circulated, causing the Funds to fall to 28, 50, both for account and cash. Senor Sagasta, in Council to-day, explained the King the state of Catalonia, which, in his opinion, was due to the resistance of local interests to Free Trade more than to the new taxation. The agitation, he said, was also fomented by the friends of Ruiz Zorrilla as well as by Federals and Conservatives to compel the Minister of Finance to resign. The Cabinet believe that the civil authorities will preserve order; but the garrison, under General Blasco, will crush all fresh riots that may break out. In the course of Deputies the Minister of Finance declared that he alone assumed the responsibility of his policy, and wished not to entangle the Cabinet with his fate if circumstances led to its failure.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Grand Duchess and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to see Hubert Herkomer's, R.A., pictures of this year. The Nawab Iqbal ud Dowlah, Dr. E. J. Lawrence, and his wife; Edulji Chowny, and Renek Ali Bey have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, from India.

The Post is glad to hear that Lady de Rothschild, who has been very ill at Pau, is now much better. Lady Willoughby and family have arrived at Fulmer Hall, from Baldon.

Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Governor of the Isle of Man, paid a formal farewell visit to Ramsey on Thursday afternoon. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Loch, was admitted to the court house, where the principal members of the House of Keys, together with the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the district and fishermen of that port were assembled in large numbers. An address was read by the chief magistrate of Ramsey expressing regret at his Excellency's departure and thanking him for the important harbour works and railway communication inaugurated during his government.

Captain Robert Gordon Handcock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Hon. Robert Handcock, was married to Hon. Audrey Mary Florence, eldest daughter of Lord Tenterden, at St. Marylebone Church, on Thursday. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Parker Roberts, of St. Peter's, Vere-street. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by four bridesmaids—The Hon. Geraldine and Hon. Gwen Abbott, Miss Caroline Pollock, Miss Mary Pollock, Miss Kught, and Miss Handcock, the bridegroom being accompanied by Mr. Clement Arthur best man. The wedding party were afterwards entertained at breakfast by Lord and Lady Tenterden at their residence in Portland-place. Shortly after two o'clock Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Handcock left for Paris. The wedding presents, which were very numerous, included many handsome specimens of jewellery and silver.

It is arranged that the marriage between Mr. Shelley, brother of Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Devon, and Miss Northcote, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, shall take place at Fynes, Devon, in the Whitstable recess.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord CHANCELLOR took his seat on the wattle at five o'clock.

Lord KIMBERLEY read a telegram from Sir Horace Robinson stating the Basuto policy of the Colonial Government in terms substantially the same as those of the Government.

Lord Courtenay, in moving for correspondence between the Irish Executive and the Director of the Property Defence Association, complained that, by not giving the services of the police, as a rule, for the protection of Irish farms in the possession of caretakers, the Government threw on the landlords too heavy a responsibility.

Lord CARLINGTON stated that the Government, with the concurrence of the special resolution of the House, had arrived at the conclusion that the performance of other functions by the police were able to render more efficient service in the cause of law and order than they could in the way referred to by the noble lord. The Government were very grateful to the Property Defence Association for doing what could not have been so well performed by individuals or the Executive.

Lord GRANVILLE, replying to Lord Stratheden and Campbell, stated that in the beginning of this month a Russian vessel, with 700 soldiers on board, anchored in the Bosphorus without permission of the Ottoman Government, and had resumed her voyage in violation of a resolution from this Government had been received. The Russian Embassy said that permission had not been granted because the soldiers were passengers and unarmed. Since the occurrence a Russian vessel having exiles under an armed guard passed through. In this case permission was applied for and the Turkish Minister objected. Her Majesty's Government were awaiting further information as to how the matter had been decided.

On the motion of Lord THURLAW, their Lordships agreed to resolutions embodying the joint recommendations of both Houses in respect to the printing of the Minutes and other papers of the House. The effect of the resolution is to throw the work open to competition.

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at five minutes to four o'clock, when there was a very large attendance of hon. members on both sides of the House. Prince Christian, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Norfolk, and Lord MacLean were present in the gallery over the clock; and the accommodation of the Speakers' Gallery was taxed to its utmost before the orders of the day were reached.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hicks, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said that Sir E. Watkin's solicitor had submitted to the Solicitor to the Board of Trade the documents on which he founded his claim to the foreshore at Dover, and a case would be submitted to the Law Officers, but in the meantime the promoters of the Tunnel had been warned that the Government claimed the bad of the land below water-mark and for three miles, and would assert their right in any manner which interests of the country might require.

In answer to Sir W. Lawson, Mr. COURTEEN confirmed the intelligence received from the Cape as to the Basutoland settlement, the main points of which are that there is to be no abandonment under any circumstances, no removal of the war, no confiscation except in the last resort, and a repeat of the disarmament proclamation, and that a Commission is to be appointed to investigate the losses of the day.

Mr. CHAPLIN stated various practical objections to the working of the Resolution. Mr. DILLYN, amid some laughter and cries of “Clever!” explained at length his reasons for changing his opinion and supporting now a proposal which he had formerly condemned when in Opposition.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE remarked that though Mr. DILLYN had turned round very completely, he had taken longer time to do it than in some of his friends, Mr. MUNDSELL, for instance, who only four days before the Session declared that the Government never would propose the *closure* without qualification.

After some remarks on the form of the amendment Sir STAFFORD proceeded to state his objections to the manner in which the question was placed before the House, and intimated that though the Government was right in its view of the *closure*, it would destroy the friendliness between the two great parties and thus far would work for the benefit of Ireland. He regarded it also as an act of revenge on the Irish party which was inconsistent with their oath of allegiance. As to the proposal before the House, he thought it would make little difference to the Irish party, which *closure* or no *closure*—could make its activity felt, and speaking impartially, he believed it would oblige the three chief leaders of the opposition to record their votes in the same position as the House of Commons.

Mr. CHAPLIN maintained that though the *closure* was a dangerous weapon, it was not an evil one. The *closure* was adopted as a means of getting rid of the minority in accomplished facts. It would be an irritant poison in the blood of the House, which would destroy the friendliness between the two great parties and thus far would work for the benefit of Ireland.

Mr. FORSTER, in defence of the *closure*, asserted that the subsequent resolutions would greatly diminish the opportunities for it. To the spirit of those resolutions he was perfectly ready to subscribe, but no man could tell how the *closure* would work except that it would produce irritation and animosity, and gravely compromise the position of the Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and it was asserted that the subsequent resolutions would greatly diminish the opportunities for it.

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Mr. HEALY made some remarks and the House divided at 2 o'clock precisely, when the numbers were:

For Mr. Marriot's Amendment 279
Against it 318

The announcement of the numbers was received with much cheering from the Ministerial benches.

The debate was then adjourned, and, after some other business had been disposed of the House adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock.

cussion, expressed his preference for the Ministerial proposal, inasmuch as it was not specially aimed against the Irish party.

Mr. NEWGATE earnestly warned the House not to assent to a measure the operation of which must lower it in the eyes of the country.

Sir R. BLENNERHASSETT, on the other hand, regarded it as a return to the ancient law of Parliament, and gave the House some information as to the world of the *closure* in the German and French Chambers.

Mr. ASHMEAD BARTON contended that the *closure* would be powerless to check obstruction, while it would enable the Government to stifle debate and pass their partisan measures.

Mr. HENRY traced the history of Irish obstruction from the time of its origin after Mr. PARNELL's entrance into Parliament, to show that it was the deliberate intention of the Irish party to waste time and make legislation impossible. To meet this organized obstruction, he preferred the form proposed by the Government, because those who would have to put it into operation would feel under a deeper sense of responsibility.

Mr. SEXTON said that notwithstanding the terrorism of police and military, the Irish people had declared emphatically against this attempt to silence their representatives, and would condemn every man who was accessory to it. Turning to what he described as the singular episode of Mr. Bright's speech, he remarked how strange it was that an orator who had never been either moderate or radical should endeavour to deprive his fellow-subjects of the right of brief and moderate speech. In a bitter reply to Mr. Bright, he characterized him as the most complete “extinct volcano,” and spoke of his speech as displaying not only moral retrogression but intellectual decay, and defied him or any other Minister to mention a word or act of the Irish party which was inconsistent with their oath of allegiance.

As to the proposal before the House, which he thought would make its activity felt, and, speaking impartially, he believed it would oblige the three chief leaders of the opposition to record their votes in the same position as the House of Commons. The will of the majority to have their say in the House of Commons, he said, was the only guarantee of the minority in accomplished facts. It would be an irritant poison in the blood of the House, which would destroy the friendliness between the two great parties and thus far would work for the benefit of Ireland. He regarded it also as an act of revenge on the Irish party which was inconsistent with their oath of allegiance. As to the proposal before the House, he thought it would make little difference to the Irish party, which *closure* or no *closure*—could make its activity felt, and speaking impartially, he believed it would oblige the three chief leaders of the opposition to record their votes in the same position as the House of Commons.

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THURSDAY NIGHT'S DIVISION.

Including tellers 601 members took part in the division on Mr. Marriot's amendment, which was one of the longest ever taken since 1869. Only five English Liberals voted against the Government. Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. Walter, Sir E. Watkin, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Joseph Cowen. One Irish Liberal, Mr. John ENNIS, also voted for the amendment.

The Liberals and unpaired were sixteen in number—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brodgen, Lord Colin Campbell, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. E. STAFFORD HOWARD,

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NICE 1-15, QUAI MASSENA.

Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 1-2, 1882.

THE CLOUTURE DEBATE.

Mr. Marriott's Amendment, says the *Saturday Review*, has been rejected by a majority considerable in itself and larger than was expected. For the *closure* in some shape, and with a consciousness that to vote for the *closure* was almost the same thing as to vote for it in the shape given to it by the Government, there voted 318 members. This was a very strong vote, as strong a vote as any Government is likely to obtain for many a day, on any question, unless the subject happens to catch the support of the extreme Irish Party, or appeals to the patriotism of the Opposition. Against the Government there voted 279 members, composed of almost the whole Conservative force, of all the extreme Irish Party, and of a few Liberals who had the courage of their convictions. That Conservatives and the Extreme Irish should vote in the same lobby seemed monstrous. Mr. Dilwyn spoke of the alliance as unholy, and even Mr. Gladstone stooped to conquer by the affectation of finding it impossible to distinguish whether a dissent from one of his remarks came from a fine old Tory like Mr. Newdegate or an audacious young Irishman like Mr. Healy. The Conservatives and the Irish voted together because they were equally attacked. Leading Ministers had been good enough to remove all doubts on this head. Lord Hartington had informed the Conservatives that the *closure* was designed to knock the last feathers off those foul birds, the traitors of Chicago. Those who had a common foe banded together for self-defence; and the contention that so to band themselves together was wrong strikes a blow at the whole system of Parliamentary Government even more serious than that dealt by the *closure* in its worst shape. The rule as proposed by the Government has the inherent defects that must attach to every proposal that combines attempts to reconcile two totally opposite lines of thought. The bare majority part belongs to Lord Hartington's scheme, the interpretation by the Speaker of the evident sense of the House belongs to Mr. Gladstone's scheme. If the rule is carried as it is now shaped, one part of it may come into activity at one time and another part at another time. For the present it is highly probable that Mr. Gladstone's scheme will be in the ascendant, and the *closure* may be very sparingly used. But, in the long run, full-blooded combatants generally beat bloodless ones, and Lord Hartington may cheerfully anticipate that it is to him and his scheme that the future belongs.



This is such a special feature about the division of Thursday night, urges the *Spectator*. It was the test division of the whole controversy, and for a very good reason, because it is the only division on which it is at all likely that Sir Stafford Northcote can command the support of the anti-English Party in Ireland. Directly you come to any proposal like Sir John Lubbock's, even if Sir Stafford Northcote himself approved that proposal—which, from his language on Thursday night, appears to be very doubtful—the Irish Party will no longer be found to belong to the happy family of political intrigue. The Conservatives may, indeed, make it a matter of reproach to the Government that their proposal does, in this case, secure the Irish Party against being easily and inevitably silenced by a combination of the front benches; but the genuine Liberals, the Liberals of true grain, will reply that it is just in the case of proposals like Coercion Bills that there ought to be a serious difficulty in silencing even an Irish Party, unless it be in a well-attended House, composed of many sections not at all disposed to follow the guidance of either Liberal or Conservative officialism. Take the result of the great debate as a whole, and we hold that, barring the evidence that it affords of the wholly unsettled state of Ireland, with which it has, indeed, a very important connection, though not certainly the connection of a cause with its effect, the result of the division was most satisfactory. It proves that the discontented Liberals are—if you deduct Aldermanic malcontents—a mere handful; that the Irish Obstructionists dislike the proposal of the *closure*, because they know that it will have a serious effect in producing the very result which is intended to produce; and that the Conservatives dislike it, because they do not wish to promote any kind of legislation, except the sort of legislation on which Conservatives and Liberals are apt to be agreed. These are not considerations which will render the proposal of the Government unwelcome to the country. They are just the considerations which will make it most welcome, and will secure for the Government even wider and heartier popularity.

STATE OF SIEGE IN SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Friday night:—
Telegrams from the civil authorities at Barcelona last night informed the Sagasta Cabinet that they had considered the condition of the town sufficiently serious to hand part in the division. Fifteen Home Rulers were with the Government. They were Mr. R. P. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Brooks, Mr. E. Colman, Colonel Coloma, Mr. Errington, Mr. Fay, Mr. Gashford, Mr. H. Henry, Mr. Maldon, Major O'Reilly, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir A. Lusk, Sir T. Sinclair, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Muniz, Sir N. Rothschild, the Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Torrens, Sir D. Wedderburn, and Mr. C. Russell. Of these Mr. Middleton, Mr. Lusk, and Mr. Muniz are ill, Sir David Wedderburn is in Africa, Mr. Stafford Howard in Egypt, and Mr. Brogden in New Zealand. Liberals who totally abstained from taking part in the division. Fifteen Home Rulers were with the Government. They were Mr. R. P. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Brooks, Mr. E. Colman, Colonel Coloma, Mr. Errington, Mr. Fay, Mr. Gashford, Mr. H. Henry, Mr. Maldon, Major O'Reilly, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir A. Lusk, Sir T. Sinclair, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Muniz, Sir N. Rothschild, the Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Torrens, Sir D. Wedderburn, and Mr. C. Russell. Of these Mr. Middleton, Mr. Lusk, and Mr. Muniz are ill, Sir David Wedderburn is in Africa, Mr. Stafford Howard in Egypt, and Mr. Brogden in New Zealand. These were practically, therefore, eleven Liberals who totally abstained from taking part in the division. Fifteen Home Rulers were with the Government. They were Mr. R. P. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Brooks, Mr. E. Colman, Colonel Coloma, Mr. Errington, Mr. Fay, Mr. Gashford, Mr. H. Henry, Mr. Maldon, Major O'Reilly, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir A. Lusk, Sir T. Sinclair, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Muniz, Sir N. Rothschild, the Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Torrens, Sir D. Wedderburn, and Mr. C. Russell. Of these Mr. Middleton, Mr. Lusk, and Mr. Muniz are ill, Sir David Wedderburn is in Africa, Mr. Stafford Howard in Egypt, and Mr. Brogden in New Zealand. These were practically, therefore, eleven

foot and horse and mounted gendarmes quickly occupied strategic points, patrolled the suburbs, and guarded the stations, dispersing every group opposing all who returned, watching the approaches to the town and the arrival of the rebels. Numerous workmen were expected from other manufacturing districts of Catalonia where the resistance commanded. On March 26 General Blanco sent for the leading manufacturers and shopkeepers, and addressed them so energetically that they offered to open their factories and shops if they were promised protection against the mobs, while they themselves had excited to make a manifestation against the French Treaty of Com-

The latest telegrams to-night say the carriages on the tramways have begun again to run, the shops are open, and the panic has ceased with the energetic measures taken under the state of siege. Telegrams from Gerona, Reus, Valencia, and Tarragona report apparent tranquillity with a strong agitation among the working classes. All measures are fixed on Barcelona.

The judicial examination of the rioters led to some curious revelations of the complicity of the masters and Conservatives who coalesced against the Free Trade policy of the Cabinet. The number of arrests is considerable and fifty, and they include many revolutionary agents. The rioters only destroyed the excess huts and small shops, but not a single factory was even attacked.

Senor Sagasta and his colleagues have decided to resist the pretensions of the Catalans, and not to make any alteration in the French Treaty or in their financial policy. The conduct of the Catalans is condemned by every political paper in Madrid.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday night, the Duke of Albany (Establishment) Bill was read a second time.

Lord Lansdowne, in calling attention to the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Irish Jury Laws, referred to the great change in respect of the qualification of juries effected by Lord O'Hagan's Acts, and said that the Committee were of opinion that a repeal of that legislation would not be desirable. At the same time, they found that there was considerable reason for dissatisfaction as to the class of which Irish common juries were composed. They found that property and education were practically excluded from the common jury box, and that there were several reasons why this was so, one of the strongest of them being that in criminal cases the right of challenge was made use of to exclude persons of the superior class. It was shown to the Committee that the number of cases in which a failure of justice resulted was very large. No doubt there was a great difficulty in getting evidence, but this was in a large measure due to the fact that persons feeling that evidence against them would not be acted on, and also to the terrorism which prevailed in some parts of the country. Lord Lansdowne road extracts from the evidence given by some of the witnesses, judges, and others, examined by the Committee, to show that juries had acquited when the guilt of the prisoners had been made perfectly clear. With the view of infusing better elements into the panel, the Committee recommended the putting on juries persons with special qualifications who are not rated, the diminution of the number of exemptions, and the enforcing of fines for non-attendance. The Committee further recommended that cases of assault should be dealt with by prompt and summary procedure before the magistrates and for the more grievous cases of assault change of venue was desirable. Up to that point the Committee were unanimous; but feeling that these measures would not of themselves be effectual, the majority recommended the suspension of trial by jury in some parts of Ireland. He asked whether His Majesty's Government proposed to act on the recommendations of the Committee. Lord Carlingford observed that the Government felt fully both the importance of the subject itself and of the recommendations of the Committee; and it was their belief that those recommendations would form most important materials for the improvement of the Irish jury system when time and opportunity could be found for dealing with the subject. He could, of course, speak with no confidence on the question of time and opportunity; but with that qualification he could give the assurance that the Government acknowledged the weakness and imperfection in many respects of the jury system, and hoped to find a time and opportunity when, with the assistance of the report of the Committee, its defects might be removed. The Duke of Argyl said he would infinitely prefer a strengthening of the ordinary law in the direction pointed out by Lord Lansdowne to an indefinite prolongation of the extraordinary law under which 500 or 600 men were imprisoned as suspects. Lord Inchiquin, Lord Dunraven, and Lord Fortescue also spoke of them recognising the necessity of strengthening the existing law and putting a stop to the system of terrorism.

Their lordships adjourned shortly after seven o'clock, till Thursday the 30th of April.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Budget would be taken on the 3rd of April; and the Procedure Resolutions after. Mr. Forster intimated that Mr. Dillon would be liberated if he would promise to go abroad. On the order for Supply, Mr. Arnold called attention to the management of the lands in charge of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and moved a Select Committee to inquire into the position of the Commission, and their operations in connection with the real property vested in them. Mr. Gladstone said that the Government would not be justified in assenting to an inquiry on this matter unless they were prepared to take the direction of it, and in the present state of business and until the rules of procedure were made more efficient, the Government could not charge themselves with the additional labour of such a Committee. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. Duff directed attention to the report of the Herring-brand Committee, and moved that effect should be given without delay to its recommendations. Mr. J. B. Balfour was explaining the action of the Government when, at twenty-five minutes to ten o'clock, the House was counted out.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S DIVISION.

Including tellers, 601 members took part in the division on Mr. Marriott's amendment, which was one of the largest that has taken place since 1869. Only five English Liberals voted against the Government. Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. Walter, Sir E. Watkin, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Joseph Cowen. One Irish Liberal, Sir John Ennis, also voted for the amendment. The Liberals absent, and unpaired were sixteen in number—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brogden, Lord Colm, Campbell, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. E. Staford Howard, Alderman W. Lawrence, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir A. Lusk, Sir T. Sinclair, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Muniz, Sir N. Rothschild, the Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Torrens, Sir D. Wedderburn, and Mr. C. Russell. Of these Mr. Middleton, Mr. Lusk, and Mr. Muniz are ill, Sir David Wedderburn is in Africa, Mr. Stafford Howard in Egypt, and Mr. Brogden in New Zealand. These were practically, therefore, eleven

Barry, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Callan, Mr. Commins, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Daly, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Flanagan, Mr. Gill, Mr. Gray, Mr. Healy, Mr. Lister, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Loring, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McColl, Mr. McKenna, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. Martin, Mr. Mingo, Mr. Morris, Mr. Moore, Colonel Noland, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, The Oxford, Major Mr. O'Shea, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smithwick, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and Mr. Synan. The Home Rulers absent were Mr. Blake, Mr. Nelson, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnagh, and the three suspects. The following were the pairs:—Sir R. Green Price and Mr. P. Phillips; Mr. Norwood and Mr. Cobbold; Sir D. Currie and Sir Henry Peck; Right Hon. C. P. Villiers and Mr. Bentick; Mr. Magniac and Mr. Birley. There was only one Conservative absent unpaired—Lord Randolph Churchill. The House of Commons consists at present of 637 members out of a nominal 638. These 637 members are thus accounted for:—Voted for Mr. Gladstone's resolution, 320; against, 281; pairs, 10; absent Liberals, 15; absent Conservatives, 1; absent Home Rulers, 7; which with Mr. Bradlaugh and the Speaker, makes a total of 637. The Press Association says:—Among the incidents of the division it may be mentioned that Sir John Lubbock, who had an important amendment on the subject with the Government, Mr. C. P. Villiers, who had been seriously wounded for a long period, came down to the House to record his vote because he had been informed that no "pair" could be found for him, but later in the evening this accommodation was provided, and the right hon. gentleman returned to his bed. Immediately after the division Sir George Elliot left by the early train for Bristol, in order to travel thence by special train to Dartmouth, so as to be in time for the steamer *Warwick Castle*, in which he sails to Madeira. This morning a large number of members have left town for the Easter holidays, and the House to-night will present a comparatively deserted appearance.

THE UNIVERSITY BOATRACE.

The University Boatrace this year has been favoured with unusually fine spring weather, and as the start was fixed for a much later hour than for some years past, an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the contest on Saturday. The crowds of people flocking into the various stations on the District Railway and to the steamboats at the piers appeared to be in the best of humours at the prospect before them on this first holiday of the year. At the Waterloo Station, where perhaps the greatest part of the traffic goes, there was a steady influx of passengers from an early hour, but at eleven o'clock the numbers of applicants at the Boat-race Ticket Office increased enormously, and the eleven o'clock trains to Putney were crowded. Later on in the day the scene at the station became still more animated, and the passengers who wished to travel by the ordinary train found it no easy matter to make their way through the crowd of holiday makers. The river also presented a very lively spectacle and hundreds of craft of all description were making their way up the river towards Putney. The traffic in some of the principal thoroughfares was also greatly swelled from an early hour on Saturday morning by waggonettes and vehicles of all descriptions conveying sightseers to points on the banks of the Thames whence a view of the race could be obtained. The rival shades of blue were everywhere to be seen, and if the extent of the display of any one particular colour were a criterion as to the result of the race, there could be little doubt that the Oxford boat would be the winner. With ladies, however, the light blue seemed to find most favour. The wind blew a breeze from the south-south-west, favourable and up-river as far as Hammersmith, but rather foul of the race after Chiswick and in Hammersmith. The tide flowed with the force of a spring tide. Cambridge were first astern, and having won the toss, chose the Fulham station, in the opinion of many people an injudicious selection for the wind came off the Surrey shore at Chiswick, and after the bend of the river, after the Soap Works is in favour of the Surrey side for a mile and a half. Mr. Seale was stayer, and the race began just before one o'clock.

An even start was effected by Mr. Searle, both crews getting hold of the water at the same time. The Cambridge boat behaved herself better than she had done during practice, and the crew got away with a very slight lead, which they had increased to about a quarter of a length at the Duke's Head. In an instant, however, the Oxford crew changed the aspect of affairs, and almost in as little time as it takes to write it the Oxford crew had drawn level. At the start the Oxford stroke rowed 33 and the Cambridge stroke one less, and having won the toss, chose the Fulham station, in the opinion of many people an injudicious selection for the wind came off the Surrey shore at Chiswick, and after the bend of the river, after the Soap Works is in favour of the Surrey side for a mile and a half. Mr. Seale was stayer, and the race began just before one o'clock.

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The Press Association is informed that it is not probable that Prince Leopold's marriage will take place in April. Her Majesty's Government proposed to act on the recommendations of the Committee; and it was their belief that those recommendations would form most important materials for the improvement of the Irish jury system when time and opportunity could be found for dealing with the subject. He could, of course, speak with no confidence on the question of time and opportunity; but with that qualification he could give the assurance that the Government acknowledged the weakness and imperfection in many respects of the jury system, and hoped to find a time and opportunity when, with the assistance of the report of the Committee, its defects might be removed. The Duke of Argyl said he would infinitely prefer a strengthening of the ordinary law in the direction pointed out by Lord Lansdowne to an indefinite prolongation of the extraordinary law under which 500 or 600 men were imprisoned as suspects. Lord Inchiquin, Lord Dunraven, and Lord Fortescue also spoke of them recognising the necessity of strengthening the existing law and putting a stop to the system of terrorism.

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gardless of the approach of the steamers, they kept on in mid-channel until it was too late for them to return. A steamer passed on either side of them and quite close. The boys were frightened and the boat shipped some water from the waves from the paddle-wheels, but luckily there was no further harm done. The result of this very hollow race shows how expert was the boatmen's opinion formed of the merits of the two crews by those who had watched them from day-to-day in different conditions of wind and weather which would have altered the result, as, besides the actual distance by which the Oxford crew won, they had enough in hand to put another dozen lengths between the boats, had they been so minded.

The following is a table of the results since the institution of the races:—

Year	Date	Winner	Courses	Time	Won by
1829	June 16	Oxford	Henley 14m. 20s.	10m. 40s.	easy
1830	June 12	Camb.	W. to P. 35m. 0s.	11m.	easy
1831	April 1	Camb.	W. to P. 31m. 0s.	11m. 40s.	easy
1832	April 1	Camb.	P. to W. 32m. 30s.	11m. 40s.	length
1833	June 11	Oxford	P. to W. 30m. 40s.	11m. 40s.	length
1834	April 1	Camb.	P. to W. 31m. 0s.	11m. 40s.	length

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 2-3, 1882.

THE RESPITE OF LAMSON.

We publish an official announcement to the effect that the Home Secretary has acceded to the request made by the President of the United States, through the American Minister, and has respite the convict Lamson until the 18th inst., in order to give time for certain documents to reach this country which, it is asserted, will put a different complexion on the case. But it is distinctly intimated that, notwithstanding any precedents to the contrary, the respite will be inevitably followed by execution, should the so-called additional evidence fail to be conclusive. The nature and circumstances of this interference are so unusual, that, as a mere matter of courtesy, the Home Secretary may have thought it impossible to refuse the President's request; but the course adopted seems, nevertheless, to be a decided mistake. Lamson was tried and convicted for a purely criminal offence, and it is contrary to the practice of International law for any Foreign Government to intervene in such cases. We have, perhaps, no right to criticise the motives which actuated the American President to move in the matter: nor can we, in the absence of official information, say anything respecting the purpose of the documents upon which the request was based. But considering the scandal which must necessarily arise in executing a man who has once been respite, the Home Secretary should certainly have given more cogent reasons for his action than have as yet appeared. It is quite possible, of course, that the Government are in possession of private information which would justify the granting of the respite, but, if so, it ought to have been made public. The mere desire to perform an act of courtesy is no excuse for interfering with the course of justice in a case of the gravest character known to the law. The announcement is couched in such exculpatory terms that it suggests the consciousness of a weak case, if not of a feeling that the step taken is altogether wrong. The Secretary of State, we are assured, has always been willing to afford adequate time for the due examination of circumstances alleged on responsible authority in favour of a convict under sentence of death; and, anticipating the difficulties in carrying out the death after a long delay, two instances are quoted in which this has actually been done. All this would imply that Sir William Harcourt has no better information as to the nature of the supposed evidence than the rest of the public have, and if so there can be no possible excuse for complying with President Arthur's desire. We hope that the Government will be sharply questioned in the House to-day on the subject. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive what new evidence can have accumulated since the trial of sufficient weight to justify even the temporary setting aside or mistrust of the verdict of the Jury. The case was postponed from one Session to another with the express purpose of affording the defence time to collect testimony in favour of the accused. During this interval nothing was said or heard about documentary evidence existing in America, and, indeed, the only line which it is suggested that this can take—namely, the plea of insanity—was deliberately abandoned at the trial. Whatever rebutting or extenuating circumstances there may have been in the case ought undoubtedly to have been produced at the trial; but it is only now, after conviction, that the existence of such circumstances is heard of. It is intelligible that the friends of the condemned man should leave no means untried, even at the last moment, to save him from a felon's death; and it is equally easy to understand that a certain amount of pity for an American citizen should be displayed by Americans, especially by that section of them who are opponents of capital punishment. It is, however, at first by no means easy to see what *locus standi* the American Government has in the matter, or why the Home Secretary has incurred so grave a responsibility upon the request of the President of the United States. The precedent thus established is a very dangerous and undesirable one, for it really amounts to a tacit surrendering of one of the most important principles of International Law, namely, that an alien who violates the criminal law of a civilised State is amenable to that law alone, without any benefit from his citizenship. Where there is any suspicion that a criminal charge is being made the cover for a political prosecution, it is usual for the Consulate or Embassy of the prisoner's Government to watch the case; but where, as in the present instance, no question of the kind can arise, official interference is a serious breach of custom on the part of the Power making the representation, and a great blunder on the part of the Government which permits it. The cases quoted by Sir William Harcourt in which prisoners were executed after a respite had been granted are equally inapposite. Thomas Mansell, who was hanged in 1857, had time granted him to appeal on a technical point connected with the constitution of the Jury. An impression had got abroad that Mansell had objected to capital punishment, and thus, while the prisoner's counsel tried to secure the presence of one on the Jury, the Crown, determined, if possible, to baffle the attempt, exercised its right of challenge rather freely. The result was that the Jury was made up in a manner to

which the prisoner's counsel took exception, and the respite was granted in order to have the point of law settled. Michael Barrett, who was finally executed for the explosion in Clerkenwell, had been respite for further inquiry into the facts of the case which were already before the Court. In neither instance was there any attempt to re-open a case already decided, upon a ground of defence which had been already abandoned; still less was the delay accorded in consequence of representations coming from a foreign State. From whatever point of view the matter is regarded, the conduct of the Home Secretary appears, therefore, to be both inexplicable and unjustifiable.—*Standard.*

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The ebullition of the restless Catalans may produce results in the Cortes of some consequence to the parties which dispute the reins of office. The Sagasta Cabinet has had to combat almost from its very formation, in obedience to the initiative of the King last year, the opposition, not only of its natural rivals, the Conservative Party, but also the exaggerated pretensions of a portion of its own supporters. Founded upon a compromise between a Moderate Liberal or Liberal-Conservative section, represented by Marshal Martinez Campos and his friends, and an advanced Radical section representing the order of ideas associated with the general policy of the friends of Marshal Serrano, the coalition Cabinet of M. Sagasta is especially pressed by the latter fraction, the so-called Constitutionalists, to grant them a larger and larger share of power and portfolios. In effect, the Sagastist majority in the Cortes consists of some three hundred and ten deputies, of whom two hundred and fifty are Constitutionalists, while only sixty are supporters of the particular views of Marshal Martinez Campos. Nevertheless, there are four of the leading Ministries in the possession of representatives of this group, and all the endeavours of the Radical bulk of the Sagastist party have been unable to wrest from their hands the coveted offices. The reason of this situation is not far to seek. It is, in fact, the Moderate section, headed by Marshal Martinez Campos, which gives the Ministry its real chances of life. Among the Radicals the antecedents of the majority, dating back to revolutionary times, might not be sufficiently reassuring, but the King can thoroughly trust Marshal Martinez Campos as capable of guaranteeing order so long as that devoted champion of the Dynasty holds the keys of the position. Without the favour of the King the Ministry of M. Sagasta would collapse like a house of cards, and the Premier, who loyally fulfils his obligations, resolutely refuses to the majority of his followers any concession which could weaken the authority of the Moderate section. Thus, when the death of Count Valmaseda placed the Captain-General of Castile at the disposal of the Government, it was in vain that the Radicals pressed for the appointment of General Lopez Dominguez to the important post, which includes in its charge the custody of Madrid and the safety of the dynasty. Lopez Dominguez is the nephew of Marshal Serrano, and a convinced and ardent Radical, and the Government rightly concluded that the King would prefer to see such a trust in the hands of a thorough Conservative and Royalist like General Castillo, who, in consequence, received the Captain-Generalhip. While the Radical majority of the Ministry are discontented with the position of comparative inferiority which they are obliged to occupy, the policy which they are pursuing is to peaceful competition, in which he hoped that native artists would hold a good place. His Majesty afterwards went round the exhibition. The French and German sections occupy the largest space in the upper part of the building, most of their chief painters being represented. At the side of these are the Italian and Spanish contributions. In the old part of the house are accommodated Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Italy.

THE RUSSIAN NIHILISTS.

EXECUTION OF AN OFFICER.

Telegraphing on Sunday night the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The Russian Press and St Petersburg society are now entirely occupied with the two greatest topics of the hour, the Anti-European Agitation and Political Assassination. The latter has been again brought to the front by the murder of Major General Strelnikoff, at Odessa, on the day very on which the Imperial clemency to nine of ten recently condemned Nihilists was proclaimed, and only a few hours after the tenth of the group, Lieutenant Soukhanoff, was judicially shot at Cronstadt. Major General Strelnikoff, the victim of revolutionary vengeance at Odessa, was the Chief Procurer of the Court-martial at Kieff, and had been very successful during the recent trials of the anti-Semitic rioters at that town in discovering the traces of revolutionary investigation. One of the assassins appears to have lived in the same hotel as the General at Odessa, and to have kept a watch on his movements for some time.

The execution of the Late Marine Lieutenant Soukhanoff, whose sentence to be hanged was changed at his own solicitation by the Emperor to the less degrading one of death by shooting, was carried out at Cronstadt, just before nine o'clock, on Friday morning. He left the fortress of St. Petersburg at five o'clock in the morning, escorted by three gendarmes, and was conveyed by a special train of two carriages to the Neva, whence he was taken across to Cronstadt in a small steam cutter flying the naval flag, followed by a second steamer carrying various officials. The floating ice was just sufficiently broken up to allow of boats crossing with safety. On landing, the prisoner was taken in an ambulance cart to the place of execution between the walls of the fortress and the entrance to the town. Here were drawn up in three sides of a square representatives of all the marine troops and sailors at Cronstadt, and at the open side in front of the walls was a black post, before which the condemned man, dressed in prison clothes, was placed. The sentence was then read, and a priest offered the last consolation of the Church, which was willingly received by the condemned man. The prisoner was then covered with the usual white shroud, and bound to the post. In a few minutes a volley, fired by twelve Marines at fifteen paces, put an instantaneously end to the man who had broken his oath, and disburdened the Russian navy. Thousands of people surrounded the spot, many being on the walls and trees in the vicinity.

THE AUSTRIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday:—

Yesterday morning his Majesty opened the International Exhibition of Paintings in the Kunster-haus, the original building, built by subscription, and which is used for monthly exhibitions, being far too small for an international exhibition, even on the most modest scale. In March last year a movement was started to complete the building, and again the necessary funds were found by the Emperor leading the subscription. The opening ceremony was somewhat interfered with by the diminutive size of the assembly-room in the old building, which allowed but a very limited number to be present; still the Imperial family, the Ministers, heads of foreign missions, chiefs of the civil and military services, the members of both Houses, and the municipality were all fully represented. As for the general public, but few could enter, especially of the ladies, who had to make their way at the back of the building. The honorary President, Count Edmund Zichy, one of the chief promoters, read the address, referring to the part his Majesty had taken as the patron and promoter of the society and of the exhibition. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction at the accomplishment of the task, by which a larger home was given to art, so that all the artists of Europe could be invited to a peaceful competition, in which he hoped that native artists would hold a good place. His Majesty afterwards went round the exhibition. The French and German sections occupy the largest space in the upper part of the building, most of their chief painters being represented. At the side of these are the Italian and Spanish contributions. In the old part of the house are accommodated Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Italy.

THE EAST CORNWALL ELECTION.

After a very obstinately contested fight, the East Cornwall election has resulted in the success of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Charles Acland, by a majority of 201. In ordinary cases this would be thought ample, but it marks a serious decline from the majorities which returned Mr. Robertes and Mr. Borlase two years ago:—

In 1880 Mr. Tromayne, the Conservative, was 850 behind the Liberal who stood second on the poll, and 985 behind the Liberal who was at the head of it, so that he has now beaten by little more than a fourth of the majority cast against him. He has added almost 500 votes to the total which supported him in 1880, while his opponent has polled 300 fewer than voted at that election for Mr. Agar-Robartes. What are the causes of this remarkable change of feeling which in so short a time has raised the Conservative from a position of almost helpless inferiority to a strength enabling him to run his adversary very close will doubtless form the subject of much local discussion; but it is to some extent the reaction of all the constituents which have been in progress since 1880 may safely be said. The Bradnagh episode, which seems likely to "stretch to the crack of doom" of this Parliament, at least; the disastrous state of Ireland, which emphasises the failure of the Government's Irish policy; the mismanagement of Parliamentary business, and finally the introduction of the Cloture, have naturally alienated many electors, some to the point of opposition, a greater number to the ground of neutrality. A reaction of sentiment throughout the constituencies is what every Ministry must expect; but it is the fate of Mr. Gladstone's to have brought it on somewhat before the usual time. We fear that the vote in East Cornwall will not less than the Cloture will affect the Liberal party.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 3—4, 1882.

PARLIAMENT AND ELECTRICITY.

A Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of Electricity, for lighting and other purposes, is rendered a necessity by the great practical development of Electrical science within the last three or four years. Such is the scope of the measure brought forward at an early hour this morning by the President of the Board of Trade, which we may expect will speedily find its way before a Select Committee, where it will be associated with a number of private Bills having reference to Electric Light and power. It would have been a very undesirable thing had these several Bills, promoted by Companies and Corporations, been dealt with apart from the regulating influence of a general Act. Sooner or later a controlling measure must be created, and the sooner this can be done the better. It is universally desired that a new monopoly should not be allowed to grow up in addition to the others with which we are already harassed; but there is imminent danger that the "new Light" which has lately dawned on the world will go the way of all other brilliant discoveries, and become a contrivance for extracting dividends out of revenues enforced by Act of Parliament. This manoeuvre has to be defeated but, at the same time, it is necessary that the progress of discovery and invention should be encouraged, and especially that every fair and reasonable opportunity should be given for making the resources of Science conducive to the general prosperity. Electricity is a promising young giant, and the State should do nothing to check its growth, though we have to take care that its power shall not be abused.

London has felt the rod of the Gas Companies in past years; it is now groaning afresh under the régime of the Water Companies, and we shrink from contemplating all that Electricity might do to make the community uncomfortable. Parliament must look to it that this latest candidate for popular favour does not become a tyrant exacting his own terms, now that the conditions under which he is to work are about to be laid down. Mr. Chamberlain's Bill gives the Board of Trade power, on application, to grant licences for the supply of the Electric Light, for either public or private purposes, in all cases where the Local Authority are consenting parties, such licences to last for five years. Where application is made by any Company or private individual without the consent of the local authority, or where the period proposed is more than five years, a Provisional Order will be requisite. In the latter case, the Local Authority is to have the power of purchase at certain periods, without being mulcted for prospective profits, or made to pay extra because of the compulsory nature of the sale. The field is thus thrown freely open, subject to such conditions as may prevent wrong being done to the community. There are at present three groups of persons who are struggling for the command of the Electric Light. First of all, there are the Gas Companies. This statement may appear somewhat strange; but there can be no doubt that the Gas Companies are very anxious to prove a species of right to be specially considered, as being practically of the ground, and as having invested enormous sums of money for the purpose of supplying artificial light "laid on" from central works to the places where the illumination is required." Mr. Chamberlain's Bill leaves it open to them to espouse the Electric Light if they please; in fact it will be open to anybody, whether a Company, a Town Council, or private individual, to obtain authority to supply the Electric Light to a particular district. The public have not much confidence in Gas Companies, and would probably prefer that the new method of illumination shall be in the hands of those who are not identified with the old one; and it is clear to us that the Local Authorities, where they are not themselves in the position of Gas Companies, are, or ought to be, the best friends of the Electric Light. There is reason to regret at this moment that so large a proportion of the gas supply of the Kingdom has passed into the hands of the municipal authorities. Would the City now exhibit such a display of the Electric Light, had the Corporation been successful some years back in their application to Parliament for power to manufacture and supply gas? Or would the Metropolitan Board have given such steady patronage to the electric light on the Victoria Embankment, had the gas supply been previously handed over to their keeping? Happily, London is free in this matter, and the Electric Light is having a fair chance in the Metropolis; but as much cannot be said for its chance elsewhere. After the Gas Companies and the local authorities come the Electricians—the actual inventors of the electric lighting apparatus, together with the various Companies who are endeavouring to "push" the Electric Light in this country. These gentlemen naturally say, and feel, that they ought to receive the first consideration. At great pains and cost they have elaborated a variety of methods for turning Electric currents into rays of light, and for this achievement the world is largely their debtor. They look for dividends, for golden harvests, for the transformation of the Electric force into the solid coin of the realm. We are afraid that many of them will not altogether like Mr. Chamberlain's Bills. Within certain limits, it may be

well that they should not. Nobody cares to be regulated and restricted; but the Electric Lighting Companies are no more to be trusted than the people who supply us with water or gas, or who undertake the railway service of the country. Electrical inventors have been mapping out the country among themselves, taking here a town, and there a county, as if they were a new tribe of Normans coming to establish a second Conquest. But the Board of Trade is too familiar with joint-stock enterprise to overlook the crisis, and Mr. Chamberlain comes forward with his Bill to protect the public, whilst, at the same time, he hopes to afford all legitimate help to inventive enterprise.—Standard.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE IRISH "SUSPECTS."

It is known that for some time past the Government of the United States, under strong political pressure, has been urged to make representations to the Government of this country in the interests of certain among the "suspects" now detained in Ireland in accordance with the provisions of the Protection Act. Some of those persons are, or are alleged to be, American citizens, and the Government at Washington could not refuse to entertain the demands of their friends that notice should be taken officially of their peculiar position and that efforts should be made to redress their supposed wrongs. The President and his Cabinet are in an embarrassing position. Probably they have no wish to stir up any international controversies, but, with the best will in the world, they can hardly maintain an attitude of reserve in this matter. The turbulent voters of Irish origin are attached by many ties of association to the Democratic party, who would be well pleased to foster their grievances against the Republican Administration. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine, the most conspicuous personage in the Republican ranks, has, since his resignation of office, pour contempt on the Lord Chief Justice of England and in the presence of the King. When the Queen succeeded to the Crown it was thought objectionable that some of the crimes then punishable with death should be brought under the attention of her Majesty; and it was then that the exercise of the prerogative of mercy was specially assigned to the Home Secretary as the Minister on whose advice it was to be set in motion. Now no crimes except treason and murder are punishable with death; and there is no question of selecting examples from among murderers, or any consequence is that the Home Office has been converted into a Court of Criminal Appeal in which the Home Secretary reviews the proceedings of the court below, takes fresh evidence into consideration, and overrides the decision which has been arrived at in the ordinary course of law at his own discretion. It is true that the judge before whom the convict has been tried is generally consulted before any communication of the sentence passed by him is made. Even this need not be done: the whole matter rests with the Home Secretary, who is thus placed in a position which is no doubt as disagreeable to him as it is certainly dangerous to the public. If we are to have a Court of Criminal Appeal at all other than the existing Court for Crown Cases Reserved it should at least be one whose action proceeds on definite grounds and in the judicial character of whose decisions confidence may be reasonably reposed.—*St. James's Gazette.*

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE RESCUE OF LAMSON.

Sir R. Cross asked the Home Secretary whether it was true that the convict Lamson had been respite, and whether he would state the reasons.

Sir W. HARCOURT: I am obliged to the right hon. gentleman for giving me the opportunity of making a statement on this subject. I received from the Foreign Office a letter from the Minister of the United States, dated the 31st of March, stating that it was the personal request of the President of the United States that the execution in the case of Lamson should be suspended until certain evidence which had been collected and submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States should be forwarded from America. In my opinion it is the duty of the Secretary of State to consider everything that may be adduced by any trustworthy authority from whatever quarter it may come, not with the view of revising the sentence, but with the responsibility of which rests solely with the judge and the jury, but in order to determine whether there is any ground on which to recommend the exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the Crown. If there is a reliable assurance that important evidence to that effect is capable of being produced it has been the practice of the Secretary of State to order a respite till that evidence has been brought forward and examined. In the case of Mansell in four successive respite, extending over six months, were granted by Sir G. Grey, at the end of which time the prisoner was executed. In the case of Michael Barrett there were successive respite, extending over a fortnight, by Mr. Hardy, in order that further inquiry might be made as to facts. It is therefore upon the precedent and principle established in these grave matters which appear to me to apply to all evidence, whether proceeding from abroad or from this country, that I have acceded to the request of the President of the United States, and directed the respite of the execution of Lamson for a fortnight from the date originally fixed. This case has been and will be determined as if a similar representation had been made on reliable authority.—England.

Mr. MAXWELL, replying to Sir J. Lubbock, said the universal testimony of the Inspectors was against overloading the younger children with scientific teaching, but he would give the subject further consideration, and, if possible, give additional freedom to the managers. Replying to Lord Sandon, he said there was no intention to decrease the grant to the small rural schools, and the object of the honour certificate would be obtained in a different way. The fear raised by Lord G. Hamilton that there ought at least to be a limitation of age, and was willing to concur in a liberal system of exhibitions to provide for the clever children of the working classes.

Lord G. HAMILTON also canvassed the new Code, especially the new Standard VII., contending that the ultimate operation of it would be to set up a system of secondary education in the elementary schools, the benefits of which would be monopolized by the children of the middle classes. This would not only kill the secondary education which was being provided by the Endowed Schools Commission, but would be detrimental to the primary education for the poorer class. He insisted that there ought at least to be a limitation of age, and was willing to concur in a liberal system of exhibitions to provide for the clever children of the working classes.

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After some remarks from Mr. J. G. Talbot, Sir H. Fletcher, and Sir M. Lopes,

Sir H. WOLFF, who was supported by Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. A. J. Balfour, complained of the unparallel delay in the production of the papers relating to recent affairs at Gibraltar, and Mr. Courtney said that the papers would be laid on the table after Easter. To this would follow a discussion between Lord Emlyn and Mr. Dodson as to the management of the roads in South Wales, and the House went into committee of supply at five minutes to two o'clock.

THE EDUCATIONAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. MUNDELL made the annual statement on the Education Vote. The amount of this is £2,719,863, and in explanation of the increase he said that in the previous year had the grant been increased by £100,000. The leave on schools weekly to go to labour 7,000 children, but 10,000 new children enter annually. The quality of the education also improves, as shown by the increase in the number of passes in each class; and there is also a large increase in the accommodation, in the number of children on the register, in the average attendance, and in the number presented for examination. At the same time, taking into consideration the increase in the population, there was a large margin for improvement. He gave, also, numerous statistics as to expenditure, and touched briefly on the state of education in Scotland.

The Education Votes for England and Scotland were then agreed to, on the understanding that there will be a further discussion on the report after Easter.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

referred in detail to the Estimates in proof of the increasing energy and activity of his Department in this direction.

Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. ILLINGWORTH, and Mr. O'DONNELL spoke, and the motion was negatived without a division.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

Sir J. LUBBOCK then made some observations on the new Education Code, and, seconded by Mr. Story Maskelyne, moved that it is expedient to allow School Boards and committees to present children for examination in any of the recognized class subjects.

Lord SANDON was in favour of allowing managers a greater option to take up elementary science. Commenting on the new Code, he expressed a general wish for its success, but expressed a doubt as to certain details, especially the dropping of the honour certificates, and the alterations as to small rural schools, and of the requirements as to the moral condition of the schools.

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NOTICE.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 5—6, 1882.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

agitation which is now disturbing is of more consequence and of interest than the ordinary vicissitudes of her domestic condition. For some cast we have been publishing acts of the critical state of affairs in Spain; and, though Barcelona is leading of the agitation, the trouble is not confined to that corner peninsula. From many quarters an outcry is being raised against the policy of the Government; against v taxes, and more especially against mercantile treaty with France, which is planned by the Ministry and is about to be submitted to the for their approval. Like every in which political union is more than real, Spain is accustomed to unassisted interests" noisily and assertively asserting themselves a comprehensive plan is pro- clearing away the embarrassments which beset Spanish finance. It is the custom, and the custom has not been departed from in the present case, for the various sections of the Opposition to turn this local discontent to a political use, and to work it as a lever against the Government. Accordingly, Catalonia is witnessing the curious spectacle of Conservative, Carlist, and Ultramontane committees working together with the artisans of Barcelona—and the artisans of Barcelona are the "reddest of the red"—to upset the free-trade scheme of Senor Camacho, and with it to destroy the Cabinet itself. It must be admitted that if the Minister of Finance retains his position it will show him to be a strong man, supported by strong colleagues. Seidom even in Spain has such an outcry been raised from so many quarters against a Minister. It is not only the professed Opposition that are crying out for his retirement, but all those who have any fault to find with any point in his wide and varied schemes are attacking the whole, and asking the Ministry to sacrifice him. When Senor Camacho took office with Sagasta fifteen months ago, he found Spanish finance thoroughly disorganized, and he set to work to reform it from top to bottom. He proposed a plan for the conversion of the external debt; and this plan, as we have already recorded, has been rejected by the English bondholders. He endeavoured to balance his Budget by economies and by increased taxation, and he finds the threatened officials and the taxpayers in general up in arms. He wished in the interests of Spanish trade, and consequently of revenue, to reform the foreign tariffs, especially by concluding a commercial treaty with France, the great wine-buying country. Catalonia, the Lancashire of Spain, protests against an arrangement which would give her of the monopoly of the home markets and expose her cotton goods to French competition. Meanwhile the keen and unscrupulous Press of the capital organizes a campaign against the Minister and declares that his "exit" has "become absolutely inevitable." The Government is at present standing firm, and very properly refusing to make a scape-goat of the man whose policy makes up nine-tenths of the whole programme of the Cabinet. Nothing else has been heard of in Spain for the past year than financial reform; for every Ministerialist admitted that it was the essential condition of progress that the national accounts should be put in order and the incessant annual deficits brought to an end. But Barcelona, the second city of Spain, will have none of this reform. Barcelona is intensely Democratic, and might, therefore, be supposed to have some affection for a Liberal Ministry, such as the present Government undoubtedly is. But Barcelona is before all things Catalan, and to her the prosperity of Catalonia and of herself is of infinitely more importance than the prosperity of the whole Peninsula. Nor is she quick to see that the general welfare of the country would infallibly react upon herself and develop the demand for her goods, with or without French competition. Spain has been getting deeper and deeper into financial difficulties for the past fifteen years. Since the revolution which displaced Queen Isabella the debt has more than doubled. She has had to put down three formidable insurrections—that of the Federalists, in Cartagena; that of the Carlists; and that of the Cubans. According to the excellent little book on Spain which Mr. Wentworth Webster has just published, these wars and the experiments of contemporary Chancellors of the Exchequer have cost her some £260,000,000. It is eminently desirable that a serious and well-directed attempt should be made to grapple with the difficulty thus created, and to bring home to the Spanish people the fact that the luxury of being in debt is one that must be paid for. Till the present time the debt has been allowed to go on without any vigorous attempt either to diminish it or to levy taxes for the payment of interest upon it. At last a Finance Minister is found who really tries to balance his Budget and to set on foot a commercial policy which, in a very short time, would greatly develop Spanish trade. Instantly all the aggrieved interests join against him and make his position almost, if not quite, untenable. On every ground it is to be hoped that the Cabinet will see some way out of the difficulty; for though Senor Camacho may have made mistakes, he has done much to show Spain where her weak spot lies, and in non-financial matters the policy of the Sagasta Cabinet, which could hardly survive the fall of its Finance Minister, has been patriotic and enlightened. The latest news would seem to show that the Cortes are still adhering to the Ministry. An amendment to the Conversion Bill has been rejected. If the majority thus supports the weakest of Senor Camacho's measures, it will hardly suffice to support the new taxes and the French Treaty.—*Times*.

A CONFIRMATION AT THE PRUSSIAN COURT.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday night:—An interesting event, at which the Emperor was unfortunately unable from indisposition to attend, took place at noon to-day in the Palace of the Crown Prince, Unter den Linden, in regard to the confirmation of the Crown Prince's daughter, the Princess Victoria, born 14th April, 1860, and of Prince Frederick Leopold, only son of Prince Frederick Charles. The chapel at the Crown Prince's Palace proved far too small to accommodate the guests invited, one of the splendid State apartments was temporarily converted into a chapel. The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers and surrounded by palms. The blinds of the windows had been drawn down, and the spacious hall was ablaze with wax candles. In front of the altar stood the Court Chaplain, Dr. Kogel, and the two other clergymen who had prepared the candidates for confirmation. On the stroke of twelve the Imperial cortège entered the hall, headed by the Empress. They were followed by the Crown Princess, leading her daughter, the Princess Victoria. The latter was attired in a robe of white silk, and wore her hair perfectly plain and entirely devoid of ornaments. Next followed the godmother, Princess Frederick Charles, with her son, Prince Frederick Leopold, who has just attained his seventeenth year. He appeared in his uniform of Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and wore the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle. After these principal participants in to-day's ceremony came Prince Charles, the Emperor's brother, and grandfather of the young Prince Leopold. He was followed by Prince Frederick Charles, Prince William, the Hordary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Alexander, the Grand Duke of Wieso, with his daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Elisabeth, the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt, together with several other Princely personages. The rear of this small but brilliant procession was opened by the Crown Princess's Court Marshal, Count Eulenburg, and was brought up by several of the Ministers, including the Chancellor, Minister of Public Worship, and Dr. Freytag, the Minister of Justice; the Count and Countess Schleinitz, Counts Pückler and Perssonher, Lord Ampthill, and all the tutors and youthful friends of the two Royal candidates. The service commenced by the recital of Martin Luther's famous old chorale "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott." Heroupp Dr. Kogel delivered the Charge, and in impressive words explained to the candidates the significance of the solemn occasion. After the conclusion of the address the Prince and Princess read aloud their confession of faith, a document which, according to an old tradition of the House of Hohenzollern, had been drawn up by the candidates for confirmation themselves. The ceremony, which was throughout of an exceedingly simple yet dignified character, terminated with the singing of a hymn.

THE MISSION TO MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tangier, telegraphing on Tuesday says:—The European Ministers who form the Mission to the Court of Morocco will not, it is expected, return here till the middle of May. The Empire of Morocco has nominally two capitals, the cities of Fez and Morocco, the former of which has, in times past, been the seat of Government in the Northern section of the country, and the latter in the Southern. As separate Governments the distinction has long ceased to exist; but Muley Hassan, the present Emperor, continues the custom of his more immediate predecessors, of residing alternately at one or the other of these cities. At present he holds Court at Morocco, and it is there that the European Ministers are repairing, for the sole purpose they allege, of assuring his Holiness the Sultan of the safety of his subjects. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, have left town for Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire. Sir David and Lady Baird have left Parish's Hotel, George-street, Hanover-square, for the Italian lakes.

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Up Park formerly belonged to Sir Henry Featherstonhaugh, a member of the Carlton House coteries. It was several times visited by George IV. early in the present century.

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The members of the Royal Yacht Squadron are greatly excited because it is rumoured that, should the Prince of Wales be elected to the capital, the British Ambassador, Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P., is to be sent to the White Ensign.

The tributes of respect Professor Green, shown by the number of learned Professors and others who attended his funeral at Oxford, and who comprised all the leading members of the University who are now in residence, is a sufficient proof of the esteem in which he was universally held. Although but forty-five years of age, the Professor is a loss to the University and to the City of Oxford. In his University capacity, a tutor of extraordinary merit, he was a teacher of teachers, for many who had themselves been accustomed to educate others were glad to attend his lectures on philosophy. Deep, however, as was his study of Kant and Hegel, as a citizen he showed himself to be no dreamer.

The cause of Professor Green's death was blood-poisoning, which he is said to have contracted from Oxford milk. As, however, it is known that the milk has been traced to a particular source, it is to be hoped that precautions will be taken for the future to prevent similar catastrophes. We hear a great deal about the health of London milk, but I fancy London is very much superior to many country towns in the matter of all kinds of farm produce.

The murder of Mrs. Smythe seems to have been exceedingly atrocious. Even supposing that the murderers had a grievance against Mrs. Smythe, it was an especially vile act to fire into a carriage in which he was seated with two ladies. I was talking to an Irishman about agrarian murders; he said he did not believe that any sort of Vehm-Gericht existed, or that, except in very rare

instances, the intention of murder was known to anyone beyond the persons concerned in effecting it. A man is exonerated if he determines to revenge himself, gets a few allies or one or two scoundrels to aid him, and then seeks an opportunity to slay his victim.

It is understood that Colonel Burnaby was

sent last week to the Horse Guards, and informed that he had incurred the serious displeasure of the authorities by his balloon trip, but that no answer was vouchsafed to the inquiry, whether officers were forbidden to go up in balloons. As officers are perpetually ballooning at Chatham, it is clear that the prohibition cannot be general, and it is to be assumed, therefore, that it only applies to trips through the air to the Continent. But should not an officer be permitted to cross the Channel as he pleases?

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The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and family have left their residence in Berkeley-square, for Longleat, Wilts.

Earl and Countess Sydney left town on Wednesday for Frogmore, Foot's Cray, Kent.

Carl Fortescue, accompanied by Lady Susan Fortescue, has left town for Castle Hill, Devon.

The Earl of Wilton has this week paid a brief visit to Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, and has since left for Heaton Park, near Manchester, where he proposes to spend some time.

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NICE—15, Quai Massena.

Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 8—9, 1882.

THE REIGN OF MURDER.

In an article under this head on the present condition of Ireland, the *Saturday Review* says:—There is something almost appalling in the notion of a man in Mr. Gladstone's position at such a crisis as this, when women are being murdered in cold blood, attempting to baffle complaint by himself complaining of Lord Beaconsfield's Government and its action or inaction more than two years ago. The astonishing imprudence of the attempt at reprimand, in the face of Mr. Gladstone's own attitude towards Ireland at that time, is not the main occasion for wonder. The point is, that even if the late Government had been guilty of the gravest misconduct, circumstances had changed so much, and the present Government have done and abstained from doing so much, that accusation of Lord Beaconsfield is about as practical as accusation of Strongbow or Cromwell. Moreover, in the very form of confession the incurable want of statesmanship which distinguishes Mr. Gladstone appears in the most glaring manner. Just as his fatal words two years and a half ago undoubtedly encouraged the Irish to turn an agitation of passive resistance into an agitation of active crime, so now he, the Prime Minister of England, comes forward, and in the thick of a rebellion, informs the rebels that they must succeed, in our judgment one of the most urgent duties of the Government is to devise without delay, and under proper restrictions, an efficient substitute.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

The *Saturday Review* says that the severity of the Disfranchisement Bill is not deserving of uniform praise or blame. There is nothing in the principle of it in the least objectionable. There is no doubt that disfranchisement, temporary or final, of places and persons is the proper and suitable punishment for indulgence in corrupt practices. It is not open to the obvious and logically fatal objections which extend to such vindictive proceedings as those lately taken against certain persons at Sandwick and at Macclesfield:—

The punishment and the offence are justly matched, and, what is more, the directly salutary effect of all punishment ought to have is effected. Not merely is ill-doing punished in the literal and direct sense; not merely is the body politic is actually relieved of a burden. The arch is surmounted with the Royal arms and adorned with Masonic emblems. The proportions of the arch are exceedingly graceful, it is capital built, and is very much admired, and so also is the allegorical transparency on the front of the hall. The street decorations from this point to the corner of St. George's-road are on a uniform plan, similar to Gosport, but on a larger scale. There are also at intervals triangular motto boards, with festoons of evergreens, half-way up the posts, and slung horizontally. The mottoes are mostly appropriate. In one of them, "Truth always receives you with open arms," many corps would say that "hands" and not "arms" would be nearer the truth.

The electric light will be hung on the gibbet-like erections. The illuminations, ranging from the old oil-lamps and the gas-jets to the electric lights, will make the streets as bright as day, and, being close to each other, there will be a good opportunity of judging of the development of artificial light. Several detachments of corps have marched in and taken possession of their quarters. The 3d Middlesex Rifles (West London) are singularly fortunate in having secured accommodation at the Soldiers' Institute (formerly the Fountain Hotel), near the Old Parade, where they find all the comforts of a hotel—good cooking, plenty of food, clean beds, and most moderate charges. This admirable institution has proved a boon to thousands of sailors and soldiers who have passed through Portsmouth, and is highly esteemed by the Garrison.

Ten o'clock.—With the barometer steadily rising and every prospect of confined fine weather, the townspeople are pushing on with their preparations for Monday with astonishing vigour. One of the local journals admits that the inhabitants may be "a little bit off their heads," but urges that under existing circumstances it is not only fitting and quite excusable. At the volunteers who were exonerated, held out to similar offenders; but the body politic is actually relieved of a burden.

The *Spectator* does not altogether like the bill. It looks at the matter too much from the offender's point of view. You have sold your vote, it says to him, and in future you shall not have a vote to sell. The right which you have perverted into a source of profit shall be yours no longer. An election shall never again stand for so many five-pound notes, so many half-sovereigns, so much credit with the publican. You shall see other constituents reaping the golden grain as of old; but for you there shall never again be a bribe.

After all, then, the punishment with which we visit corruption is simply the loss of all future opportunities of corruption being corrupted and thus more entirely the punishment is deserved, the less it will be needed.

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The electric light will be hung on the gibbet-like erections. The illuminations, ranging from the old oil-lamps and the gas-jets to the electric lights, will make the streets as bright as day, and, being close to each other, there will be a good opportunity of judging of the development of artificial light. Several detachments of corps have marched in and taken possession of their quarters. The 3d Middlesex Rifles (West London) are singularly fortunate in having secured accommodation at the Soldiers' Institute (formerly the Fountain Hotel), near the Old Parade, where they find all the comforts of a hotel—good cooking, plenty of food, clean beds, and most moderate charges. This admirable institution has proved a boon to thousands of sailors and soldiers who have passed through Portsmouth, and is highly esteemed by the Garrison.

Ten o'clock.—With the barometer steadily rising and every prospect of confined fine weather, the townspeople are pushing on with their preparations for Monday with astonishing vigour. One of the local journals admits that the inhabitants may be "a little bit off their heads," but urges that under existing circumstances it is not only fitting and quite excusable. At the volunteers who were exonerated, held out to similar offenders; but the body politic is actually relieved of a burden.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 9—10, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND IRELAND.

There are not wanting signs that the more moderate and responsible occupants of the front Opposition bench are ready to co-operate in some further measures for promoting social peace. Mr. W. H. Smith's motion may mean much or little; but its wording is such as apparently to embody a Liberal policy. There has for some time been a disposition in a certain portion of the Conservative party to patronise if not to facilitate peasant proprietorship in Ireland. Lord Salisbury expressed an opinion favourable to the Bright clauses of the Act of 1870; though the Lords inserted limitations which have paralysed their operation. The Select Committee which, under the late Government, reported in favour of legislation to facilitate their operation, was presided over by Mr. Lefevre, and his Report was resisted by some of the Conservative members of that Committee. The resolution which Mr. Lefevre submitted to the House in pursuance of that Report was strongly opposed by Mr. Lowther, then Irish Secretary, but was accepted by Sir Stafford Northcote in deference to the Sirs. The late Government, however, did nothing to carry out the resolution, and there was some opposition on the Conservative side to similar clauses in the Act of 1881. This is one part of the true solution of the Irish problem. The Act of 1881, in Mr. C. Russell's words, has practically secured the Irish people something very much like fixity of tenure and full protection against arbitrary increases of rent. It needs, however, to be supplemented by legislation on the question of arrears, and Mr. W. H. Smith's motion acknowledges the necessity for adding to the efficiency of the clauses which facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenants. It is practically an admission by the Conservative party of that which we have constantly urged, that the Irish Land Question can only be settled on a permanent basis by a large extension of the number of cultivators who are owners of the soil they till. The system of divided ownership legalised by the Land Act of last year, as we have frequently said, is of necessity one of transition. It is admirable as an expedient for saving the tenant's property from annexation by the landlord; but it needs to be supplemented by the acquisition, on fair terms, of the landlord's interest by the cultivator. In this direction only is there likely to be permanent peace or lasting contentment for the Irish people. It would be a happy circumstance, indeed, if both political parties could co-operate in the effort, in Mr. W. H. Smith's words, "to enable tenants to acquire the freehold of the land in their occupation on just and reasonable terms." —*Daily News.*

THE RETIREMENT OF PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF.

The retirement of Prince Gortchakoff from the direction of the Russian Foreign Office has been often announced and often contradicted. Announcements of this kind, however, become more probable with each repetition, and this time the news of the Russian Chancellor's resignation of the post he has held so long must be accepted as true and final. Ill-health and advancing years are the causes assigned, doubtless with more truth than is often found in diplomatic explanations. In June next Prince Gortchakoff will complete his 84th year, an age which compels the most vigorous and ambitious to think of resigning their work to younger men. It is no secret that the announcement of his retirement, so frequently made, has been falsified by nothing but his own avidity for work and reluctance to drop the reins of power. In at least receiving the inevitable resignation the Czar has emphatically recognised the greatness of the services rendered by the venerable Chancellor to Russia during a diplomatic career which began in 1824. He is succeeded by M. de Giers, who has served a long apprenticeship under him, and is already well known to every European Court. Count Adlerberg is designed in turn as the successor of M. de Giers, though this appointment seems less thoroughly authenticated. At any rate, the vacancies will be filled in some way, and the Chancellor in what may remain to him of life will note with perhaps a shade of natural bitterness that the machine which seemed to draw its impulses from his hand alone goes on in his absence without appreciable loss of force or direction. The anticipation of having this lesson, so eloquently set forth in agreeable forcible brought home to him alone have sufficed to make a man like Prince Gortchakoff cling to power to the last. To Englishmen of this generation the name of Prince Gortchakoff is almost synonymous with the foreign policy of Russia. It is the name for the last thirty years has been most closely identified with every Russian movement in which we have had a direct and palpable interest. Other men may have worked out great internal reforms, such as the emancipation of the serfs, but their names remain unknown, save to students of Russian affairs; while Gortchakoff's has been a household word among us. It is to England that he partly owed the extraordinary popularity he enjoyed in Russia—a popularity dating from the spirited despatches in which he

repelled the interference of the Western Powers in the Polish rising in 1863. He appealed nobly, and again at our expense, to the patriotism of his countrymen when during the Franco-German war he tore up the Treaty of Paris and got rid of the last relics of the great struggle in the Crimea. During his earlier diplomatic career he had abundant opportunities of becoming perfectly familiar with the intricate politics of the old German Bund. It was the interest of Russia to maintain this institution in its chaotic helplessness. There is no reason to doubt that Gortchakoff did what he could to this end, but a new force was developing itself, of a kind hitherto unknown in his experience. A man had arisen in Prussia who, like Mirabeau, could *avancer les formules*, and whose masterly grasp of facts supplied the place of diplomatic subtlety and experience. Prince Gortchakoff was fairly outwitted and overpowered by his younger and more vigorous rival, who crushed Austria and annihilated the old, convenient, Russ-Ridden Bund before the Russian Court was well aware that Prussia was in motion. Not less masterly was the subsequent diplomacy by which the new German Empire persuaded Russia to keep Austria in check while it settled accounts with France. Prince Bismarck has reorganised Europe on anti-Russian lines, with the astute Gortchakoff looking on, and apparently unable to comprehend until too late the effect of the rapid evolution of Prussian policy. It is not wonderful if there remained in his mind a considerable amount of bitterness towards the masterful Chancellor of the German Empire, the only man who had ever inflicted upon him and the policy he represented a complete and unmistakable defeat. He has had, of course, the good sense to make the best of accomplished facts; but there are many signs that Russia is far from reconciled to the comparative insignificance of the part left to her in European politics by the success of Prince Bismarck's far-reaching and audacious schemes. When we look back upon a career like Prince Gortchakoff's, directed by clear and consecutive ideas and devoted to the development of a central purpose, it is impossible not to contrast it with the fragmentary, disconnected, and unfruitful character of our own diplomacy. In spite of diplomatic and military reverses, Russia advances, because she has a policy distinctly conceived and patiently adhered to. Her serious failures occur only when she meets a Power having a policy no less definite and inspired by ideas yet more potent than her own. Against her steady persistence our fitful action, now inspired by a hot fit of feverish excitement and again paralyzed by a cold fit of apathy, has no chance whatever. British diplomacy works at a great disadvantage. Its traditions, to begin with, are lacking in the solidity and coherence which are a primary necessity for Continental Powers. Its agents have to deal, not with one mind imbued with these traditions, but with an ever-varying assemblage of minds swayed by all the gusts that move popular opinion. The effect of this uncertainty as to what is wanted to-day will be wanted to-morrow is hard enough upon our diplomats themselves. It is infinitely worse upon foreign Governments. It makes them deaf to the charms of our ablest Envys, and reluctant to commit themselves to any arrangement, however advantageous or however apparently agreeable to the country. The opinion of to-morrow, and the Minister of to-morrow, and the Minister of to-morrow, may represent a reaction from all that is now approved and may produce the total collapse of all the arrangements made in concert with us. It is only fair to our own diplomats, who work under enormous difficulties, to remember that the conspicuous successes of a man like Gortchakoff are won by the aid of advantages denied to the representatives of a Parliamentary constitution. Behind him is the momentum of a policy which was in full swing before he was born, and will remain when he is taken away. Men come and go, but the system remains, and we are apt to credit its passing representatives not only with the fruit of their own ability, but with the accumulated results of the labours of bygone generations. Prince Gortchakoff's career, we may reply upon it, would have been a much less striking one had he been hampered at every turn with the fear of a change of Government at home, and with the impossibility of persuading people abroad of the continuity and consistency of his country's policy.—*Times.*

tengraving, the insurgents were all immediately disarmed. The *Deutsche Zeitung* hears from Ragusa that the Montenegrin Minister of War has gone to the district of Piva to extend the cordon in that direction. This is the district to which the bands on the Drina, when pursued by the troops, crowded, and the absence of the cordon seems to explain how the insurgents, when driven from the Zagore, could have moved about tolerably freely.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut-Colonel Clarke, left Sandringham on Saturday by the mid-day up-train to proceed to Portsmouth on a visit to Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in order to present at the volunteer review.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice will return to Windsor Castle a day later, anticipated, their arrival at the Palace from Mentone having, at the last moment, been deferred to Friday. The Duke of Albany, whose health is rapidly improving, will, it is believed, also very shortly return to England, in order to complete the arrangements for his approaching marriage with Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont. His Royal Highness's accident has naturally interfered somewhat slightly with the preparations, but while the precise day for the Duke's nuptials seems now unsettled, there are good reasons for presuming that there will be very little divergence from the time originally mentioned; but directly after her Majesty reaches Windsor the arrangements will be completed, and all goes well the ceremony may yet take place towards the close of this, or at the beginning of next month, at St. George's Chapel.—*Standard.*

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is expected to pay a visit to the Princess of Wales, at Sandringham, during the present week. The Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton, have left Northampton House, Piccadilly, for Castle Ashby, Northampton, for the Easter holidays.

Lord Cardingford, Lord Privy Seal, left town on Saturday for Dublin. The object his lordship has in visiting Ireland is to be invested with the Order of St. Patrick, in the place of the late Lord Lurgan.

The Marquis Conyngham is lying dangerously ill in his town residence, and although his symptoms were a little more favourable on Monday morning, his condition still affords cause for anxiety. On the 1st ult. he caught cold, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, the Earl of Mount Charles, and has been under medical treatment for the last fortnight.

MUSIC.

Good Friday received its best possible musical solemnisation at the Royal Albert Hall by a very impressive performance of the *Messiah*, the "sacred" oratorio, par excellence, in which Christian faith and hope have been more grandly expressed in music than in any other instance, with the exception perhaps of Bach's *Passion-musik* and Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*. A special feature in the performance now alluded to was the rendering of the soprano solos by Mme. Albani; and the promise of this had doubtless a large influence in drawing the enormous audience by which the vast building was made to appear almost completely filled. It was not until several seasons after the dramatic success that Mme. Albani entered the career of an actress, and in this she has proved herself as exceptionally great an artist as she had previously done in her other vocation, in which she remains an example of rare excellence.

We have already several times commented on the success obtained by Mme. Albani in sacred music, and especially in the *Messiah*, both in London performances and at our provincial Festivals. On Friday her singing again displayed the same purity of vocal tone the rich quality of which rendered it clearly appreciable even in the gigantic space of the South Kensington building. The fine declamation of the several recitative passages introducing the chorus "Glory to God," the bright and fluent vocalisation of the florid air "Rejoice greatly" (the lead religious piece in the oratorio), the pure simplicity of expression infused into the solo "Come unto Him," and, above all, the intense and elevated pathos with which the air "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was rendered, all produced a profound impression. The contralto voice general well sung by Mme. Enriquez—particularly "He was despised." Mr. Massa gave the tenor music with much effect, especially the opening solo and the air "But Thou didst not leave" and "Thou shalt break them;" and Mr. B. F. Foote (in replacement of Sigor Foli) gained deserved applause in several instances, notably in "Why do the nations?" and "The trumpet shall sound."

There were several omissions both in the solos and in the choral music.

This was grandly sung by the numerous vocalists of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society.

The "Hallelujah" was as usual, especially impressive, the effect having been enhanced by the simultaneous rising of the crowds in each division of the building, in customary accordance to the sublime strains in which the supremacy of the "King of Kings" and "Lord of Lords" is so distinctly recognised. Among several other grand choral effects may be specified the movement "For unto us a child is born," "He trusted in God," and the final climax, "Worthy is the Lamb," with its closing fugue "Amen." Mr. Barabé conducted, and the last part of the organ was skillfully played by Dr. Skinner presiding at the organ.

Simultaneously with the performance above referred to a sacred concert was given at St. James's Hall, the programme of which was of a varied nature, the first part having comprised Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, while the portion consisted of selected "Gems from the Oratorios and other Sacred Works." Rossini's florid and melodious piece of Catholic service music was very effectively given by band and chorus of some 300 performers, the vocal soloists having been Misses. Marie Ross and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and F. King. Special features in this latter recital were the duet, "Quis est iste?" and "Iustus habens justitiam" by Mme. Rose; "Cuius animam," by Mr. Lloyd; and "Pro peccatis," by Mr. King. Various choral and solo pieces more or less familiar—made up the second part, the solo vocalists in which were those already specified, with the addition of Miss A. Ross and Mr. C. Abercrombie. A feature in this division of the concert was the performance of Gounod's well-known "Meditation" on a Prelude by Bach for violin (Mr. Carrodus) and pianoforte (Master Carrodus), with the first time here, the augmented effects of orchestra and chorus. Mr. C. L. Veeables and Mr. Sidney Naylor were the conductors.—*Daily News.*

THE INSURRECTION IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing on Sunday says:—

At last the troops in the Herzegovina have succeeded in getting hold of one of the insurgent leaders, Hamsic Beg. The commander of a station to the north of the Kroljina heard that he had returned to his home at Durkova, a low-lying village, and sent out a detachment on the night of the 4th inst. The troops arrived early in the morning and were met with a shout of defiance, but after a short fight, the detachment succeeded in arresting Hamsic Beg, with three of his companions, one of whom was wounded. The other insurgents escaped. The troops suffered no loss. In general, the intelligence from the Herzegovina seems favourable, as it announces that increasing numbers of insurgents are returning home and are resuming work in the fields. From Bileti, we learn that the regiment hitherto stationed there has left in order to form the permanent garrison of Gotschko, which shows that tranquillity has been to a considerable extent restored in that troublesome neighbourhood also.

The voluntary return of the absenteés has raised the question how they are to be treated. The problem is a difficult one, as too great severity might deter the people from coming home while total immunity in all cases might serve as an encouragement to rebellion. A middle course seems, therefore, to have been resolved upon, and it has been given to the rebels to proceed as far as possible against their own leaders. This plan is fair towards the rebels, as from their statement it is more and more clear that a considerable number joined from fear and by actual compulsion. Of course, the application of the instructions given to the officers must be left to their discretion, and the military Courts will have to distinguish between those who deserve punishment and those whose offences may be safely overlooked. The reports sent to the newspapers of the last expedition in Crivosec differ widely; for while some of them think the district has been cleared of insurgents, others expect that small bands will still find their way into it. According to the account of one newspaper a body of insurgents has been forced over the Montenegrin frontier. According to the statement of the commander of the Mon-

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

A large number of volunteers belonging to various corps in the Home district left Waterloo Station on Monday morning for Fareham and Havant, to take part in the sham fight and review at Portsmouth. Many members of the different regiments had taken train on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, so that a number of men had to be sent to the scene of action on the morning of Monday, but a small proportion to the total muster. The returns made by commanding officers to the railway officials, allowing for a few absences, are as nearly as possible correct. The 15th Middlesex sends 32 officers and 498 men to the field; the 1st London, 27 officers and 365 men; 2nd London, 10 officers and 480 men; 7th Middlesex, 28 officers and 422 men; 1st Tower Hamlets, 23 officers and 397 men; 10th Middlesex, 14 officers and 430 men; 13th Middlesex, 18 officers and 409 men; 3rd Kent, 4th, 12th, and 14th Middlesex, 50 officers and 861 men; 3rd London, 10 officers and 500 men; 2nd Middlesex and part of 3rd London, 37 officers and 628 men; 8th Middlesex and part of 5th Surrey, 19 officers and 527 men; 5th Middlesex and 20th Middlesex, 50 officers and 906 men; 3rd and 9th Middlesex, 16 officers and 55 men; 4th Surrey, 17 officers and 465 men; 7th Surrey, 21 officers and 450 men; 5th Surrey, 21 officers and 150 men; 3rd Hants, 15 officers and 350 men.

The *St. James's Gazette* received the following messages from its Portsmouth correspondent on Monday:—

PORTSMOUTH, 8 MARCH.—The morning dawned gloriously fine at Portsmouth and the neighbouring hills where the mimic battle is shortly to be waged. At daybreak the corporation carts turned out and watered the main roads, upon which the dust lay thickly. Parties mounted and on foot are already leaving the town for a position of vantage in the range of Portsdown Hill. The night before the battle commenced, special trains containing volunteers began to arrive as early as 6.30 at intermediate rail stations at the foot of the hill, and on the hill itself, the alloted positions. Visitors are teeming in the bulk of them being brought here to relieve the congested traffic at the country stations up the line. The volunteers who have been staying in the town are now mustering in the United Service Recreation Ground, preparatory to marching to the town station, whence they will be conveyed to Havant, Cosham, Fareham, and other places near the review-ground.

10.30 A.M.—The last batch of volunteers has been despatched from the station for Portsdown Hill, and all those marching up are drawn in echelon under cover of their guns posted near Fort Nelson.

Brigade after brigade was rapidly brought into action, and at the present moment the greater portion of both forces are in full action in the open plain, at the rear of the forts.

General Wood's division, with the exception of the brigade masking Cosham, is now supporting General Newdigate.

The guns of the Middlesex Artillery were previously drawn up by the Corporation horses and got into position on the summit of the hill, from which they have a clear view of the town.

11 A.M.—The greater part of the troops are now in position for the fight, the forts having been cleared of their volunteers for the accommodation of the general public.

The umpires and their officers taking a prominent part in the day's work have gone on an hour ago, and everything is in readiness for the sound of the signal-gun to commence action.

The *Evening Standard* publishes the subjoined despatch, which completes the report of the day's proceedings:—

COSHAM, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—As I write a column of Volunteers is filing through this village en route to Brookhouse, which all the Havant men reached some time since. Here the two divisions of the attacking force are being formed up, with General Newdigate's brigade on the right, and those of General Wood on the left. At half-past eight the Volunteers who had arrived in the Soldiers' Recreation Ground, before being marched to the railway station, from whence they were to proceed by rail to Cosham and Fareham respectively, those being the nearest stations for the rendezvous of the opposing forces at Portsdown and Nelson. It appears, however, that the great number of the corps expresses their willingness to march to the hill, in preference to the train. This action, however, they were allowed to do, to meet the first detachment, that of the 2d Middlesex Artillery, as I came down the hill from Brookhouse, next in succession to them coming a strong battalion of the 18th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles, they in turn being followed by the M. Battery 1st Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hammond, looking as fit as the renowned English gunners invariably do. The marching was invariably well timed. Although, of course, all were marching at ease, it was noticeable that the dressing was well kept, and that the officers and non-commissioned officers were most particular in seeing that the men kept well up. The Volunteer gunners of the 1st Sussex, 3d Middlesex, and 3d Kent Artillery paraded at quarter-past six in the Children's Recreation Ground at Portsmouth, where their guns had been placed since Saturday, and at seven o'clock the horsing was complete and they moved off, the first two being on the Cosham-road and the latter to Fareham. All the horses have been supplied from Portsmouth, through the instrumentality of Alderman Kent, and a grand lot of cattle they are.

Galignani's Messenger.

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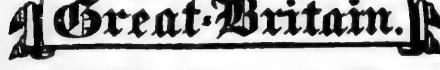
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LONDON, APRIL 11-12, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION IN LANCASHIRE.

The short speeches which Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote addressed to their political friends at Ormskirk on Tuesday were but the first drops of the showers which are to refresh Lancashire Conservatism this week. There will be no lack of enthusiasm in the reception of the Conservative leaders in Liverpool, and Lord Salisbury has distinctly intimated that this holiday appeal to the party out of doors is for support in the arduous duties which lie before them in both Houses of Parliament. Yet from some points of view it may well seem that for a mere party demonstration the time is scarcely so appropriate as the place. The state of Ireland and the condition of public feeling which it has produced in England do not lend themselves to the mere slashing party attack which is the customary form of Lord Salisbury's speeches. The times are too serious for mere recrimination. Lord Carlingford, speaking at Dublin on Tuesday, truly said that the condition of Ireland was graver than it had ever been before, yet he happily saw hopeful signs. Responsible statesmanship, as represented by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Richard Cross, will scarcely attempt to make party capital out of the apparent failure of the Coercion Act to restore order in Ireland. The country has a right to expect at such a crisis that the instinct of patriotism will prevail over party considerations, and that the Conservative leaders will endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Government in the delicate and difficult task in which Mr. Forster is engaged. The party battle over the Irish difficulty has been fought out. The nine days' debate on the Address and the four sittings which were devoted to the motion on the House of Lords' Committee have exhausted the argument as to the past. The public mind is tired of the inquiry whether it is the bad administration of Mr. Lowther, or the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, or the mistakes of the present Ministers, or the evil system which all Ministries have inherited, that has brought about the present condition of Ireland. The real question is not how the evil has come about, but how it is to be got rid of. The Government is engaged in putting out a dangerous conflagration, and the country will feel that mere critics of their mode of operation might be better employed in lending a hand at the pumps. We believe that this feeling is largely shared among the more responsible sections of the Opposition. It is shown, as we have before pointed out, in Mr. W. H. Smith's motion for the extension of peasant proprietorship in Ireland. Sir Richard Cross, in his speech at Bootle on Monday, spoke of the desirability of co-operation between both sides of the House in rearranging its methods of doing business. It is even more desirable that both sides should as far as possible act together in the restoration of order in Ireland. There will necessarily be wide divergencies of opinion about any further steps that may be taken; and it is quite right that these differences should be strongly expressed. But the tone of the more violent party writers and speakers on the Conservative side has tended to encourage rather than to repress the party of action in Ireland; and in the interest of order and good government needs to be sternly discouraged, not to say rebuked by its responsible leaders.—*Daily Telegraph.*

which the hospital arose, was once the most famous burying-place in England next to Westminster Abbey. Lamb tells us how he believed, in common with all "Blues," that the cloisters were haunted by the ghost of the wicked Queen Isabella. Four Queens in all lie buried in that historic yard, and the school owes its present status to the Royal bounty of Henry VIII. Everything, therefore, in connection with the place has a considerable relish of "the saltness of time," down to the dress in which Coleridge and Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, and Charles Lamb, Camden, the great antiquarian, Bishop Stillingfleet, Richardson, the novelist, and hosts of other celebrities, once consented to drap themselves. The worst thing about the school is its position in the heart of a great city. Football carried on between stone walls, without turf for the feet, within hearing of the roar of the passing traffic, and with London smoke instead of pure country air to be inhaled by the youthful lungs—this is hardly a picture to please a judicious guardian of the young. Yet the yellow-legged boys form a pleasing and characteristic feature of the walk Citywards from the West-end. One of these days, perhaps, reform will triumph over the present Bluecoat uniform. Yet who will not bemoan the change that robs us of the time-honoured garb of Camden and Coleridge, and send their successors out to roam the streets arrayed in the monotonous propriety of a chimney-pot hat? Possibly the Grecians may walk with increased self-respect if divested of the stocking, but as regards the mass of "Blues" a gown is probably regarded with a mixture of pride merging into indifference. "Our dress," says the inimitable Elia, "was of the coarsest and quaintest kind, but was respected out of doors, and is so still. It consisted of a blue drugged gown, with ample skirts to it; a yellow vest underneath in winter time; small clothes of Russian duck, worsted yellow stockings, a leather girdle, and a little black worsted cap, usually carried in the hand. We used to flatter ourselves that the dress was taken from the monks, and there went a monstrous tradition that at one period it consisted of blue velvet with silver buttons." Tuesday's procession to the Mansion House, and afterwards to Church, was noticeable, among other things, for the badge carried by some of the scholars on their breasts with the words "He is risen" inscribed thereupon. This is in accordance with the injunctions of an ancient legatee, whose last will and testament directed that a certain number of boys should wear gloves bearing the device in question in Easter week. Herein we have an instance of the way in which the Christ's Hospital of the present feels the influence of the past, "the grasp of the dead hand," in all its ceremonials—but no unkindly or unbeneficial grasp, after all.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

Since the murder of Lord Mountmorres, and the story of the farmer's sons, who, linking their arms together, tramped through the slaughtered man's blood as it lay on the road, no Irish atrocity has excited so much horror and indignation as Mrs. Smythe's murder. And doubtless the circumstances of the case are quite dreadful enough to account for the shock to public feeling:—

But when we think of some other outrages not many weeks old, the selection recurs that even pity itself, in a way, is and inexcusable. The tale of an affrighted woman shot dead in a moment and her brains scattered in her clothing is truly horrible; but not more horrible and heartrending than the sight of an unoffending man placed in a chair and his legs deliberately shattered by gunshot in the presence of his wife and children. Yet two or three cases of that kind of atrocity have happened of late, without exciting any extraordinary degree of attention in England. Mr. Smythe's letter to the Prime Minister about his sister-in-law's murder might have had a serious effect on the constituencies (the Radicals think) if he had not overdone it. But, luckily, it entirely spoiled his game (the Radicals think) by saying to Mr. Gladstone, "I lay the guilt of that deed at your door, in the face of the whole world." The English public will at once see that this is the natural consequence of the shameful abuse to which the political opponents of the Prime Minister resort—another of those wanton insults which the people are determined to avenge at the next general election. Meanwhile, the only effect of Mr. Smythe's calumnious remark will be (the Radicals think) to divert all sympathy from the murdered lady's friends to the unfortunate Minister.—*St. James's Gazette.*

DEATH OF MR. DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti died on Sunday evening, at Birchington-on-Sea, near Margate, where he had been staying some weeks for the improvement of his health. Mr. Rossetti was born in London in May, 1828, the son of Gabriel Rossetti, the famous Italian poet and Dante scholar, who had come to England as a refugee after the Neapolitan revolution in 1821. He showed artistic gifts at a very early age, and for a short time became a pupil of the Royal Academy. His first important picture was entitled "Mary's Girlhood," with one exception, the only work ever exhibited in London by the painter. Another early work, a triptych called "The Seed of David," is in the Cathedral of Llandaff. Mr. Rossetti's name became familiar to the public in connection with the so-called Pre-Raphaelite movement, a style of painting founded essentially upon the early Florentine school, in combination with a strict adherence to nature, and strongly opposed to the platioties of academic art as practised in those days. The revival of Pre-Raphaelitism, initiated by such men as Mr. Morris, in whose studio Mr. Rossetti worked for some time, Mr. Millais, Mr. Holman Hunt, and later on Mr. Burne-Jones, has exercised a profound influence on English art. The eccentricities of the school were treated with merciless ridicule by the critics, but the discussion thus raised tended in the end to attract public attention to subjects previously looked upon with indifference, and no amount of abuse was able to crush the fundamental principle of the new movement or the genius of the artists, who, as they grew into maturity, spontaneously abandoned their early mannerisms. Mr. Rossetti's individual bias—his speciality, if the term may be used—is largely due partly to his Italian origin, and partly to the associations of his youth. His father had already been said, was a lover of Dante, and his curious Neapolitanical explanations of the *Divine Comedy* still count among some adherents, especially among French commentators. The worship of the great Italian poet was with Mr. Rossetti hereditary, and from the "Divine Comedy" and the *Vita Nuova* some of his finest pictorial ideas were derived.

On Tuesday, in accordance with a good old custom, the Blue-coat boys of Christ's Hospital were entertained by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, with a formal refectory of two plum buns and a glass of lemonade at a piece. Subsequently to this light but wholesome repast the youths were marched off, in procession, to take part in another equally antiquated ceremony, the delivery of the so-called Spital Sermon, in Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a special gallery has been set apart for "Blues" ever since Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt the edifice on the ruins of the historic church which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. To the boys themselves belonging to the ancient and noble foundation which has its present home in Newgate-street, undoubtedly the most interesting part of the programme of Easter Tuesday was that connected with the distribution of a considerable sum in brand-new coins from the Mint, by the hands of the Lord Mayor. Each "Grecian," or senior student, was the happy recipient of a guinea, while no boy went unsatisfied with a less generous donation than a glittering new shilling. Dole of this kind cannot be despised by any English lad worthy of the name. Least of all will the Blue-coats be inclined to dispense with the ancient and historical custom, which is happily entwined with the proudest annals of their institution. A Spital Sermon was once preached by a venerable divine, which lasted for three hours and a half. What would Charles Lamb have said to the infliction? Yet a guinea received from the hands of the Chief Magistrate might sweeten even a preachment of greater magnitude. This famous school, which is partially visible to the passer-by from Newgate-street, is peculiarly hallowed by tradition and time. The yard of Greyfriars Church, out of

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE RELEASE OF MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell left London on Tuesday afternoon en route for Paris, taking an early train so as to avoid any demonstration. After dining at the residence of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., on Monday night, he took there shortly after ten o'clock to visit a friend, but before doing so he took leave of his host and Mr. Drummond Wolff, M.P., and the French Military Attaché. The band of the Royal Highlanders played the National Anthem, Acting-Master Townsend proposed "The Health of His Royal Highness," and attributed the success of the Lodge to the fact of the temporary association with it of the Prince and the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness briefly responded, and all the members of the pleasure he experienced in visiting their lodges and with the cordiality of his reception. The Prince also proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, Lord Charles Beresford." A similar compliment was paid to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who, though not a Freemason, was invited to be present, as the Lodge was not "closed," his Serene Highness having allowed it to be named after him.

The Prince of Wales afterwards visited the dockyard, where he was received with royal salutes, and inspected the turret-ship *Colossus*, an improved *Invincible*, recently launched, afterwards proceeding to the Clarence Victualling-yard, and passing on his return to Government House through Gosport to observe the street decorations for the inspection review. His Royal Highness also inspected the Solent Harbour, with which he was himself highly pleased.

On Tuesday morning, he was invited to dine at the residence of Mr. Garnet Wolseley and staff, having preceded

the reception. The Prince also proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, Lord Charles Beresford."

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have arrived at Malvern, from Hampden House, on their way to Baron's Court.

Earl Grosvenor arrived in town on Tuesday day from Eaton Hall for a few days.

The Earl of Dunmore, who has been confined to his bed for the past fortnight with a severe attack of bronchitis and inflammation of the right lung, and was on the fair road to recovery, has had a relapse, accompanied by an attack of gout in the throat and windpipe. His lordship is going on as well as can be expected under these complicated circumstances.

The Earl of Stamford was a little better on Tuesday.

The Right Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Childers arrived in London on Tuesday from the Continent.

A telegram had reached Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, announcing the death of Lady Harriet Scott Bentinck, who succeeded in 1879 to the Ayrshire estate of the late Duke of Portland. Her ladyship, who was in her 80th year, died at Naples.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

On Tuesday afternoon the Prince of Wales visited the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar Lodge of Freemasons at Landport, of which his Royal Highness and the Duke of Connaught are honorary members. A distinguished company received the Prince, amongst those present being Lord Carnarvon, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., and the French Military Attaché. The band of the Royal Highlanders played the National Anthem. Acting-Master Townsend proposed "The Health of His Royal Highness," and attributed the success of the Lodge to the fact of the temporary association with it of the Prince and the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness briefly responded, and all the members of the pleasure he experienced in visiting their lodges and with the cordiality of his reception. The Prince also proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, Lord Charles Beresford." A similar compliment was paid to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who, though not a Freemason, was invited to be present, as the Lodge was not "closed," his Serene Highness having allowed it to be named after him.

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LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

The vernal loveliness of the Thames Valley has a world-wide fame. It was never more perfect than it is just now. The run from Windsor to Henley is doubly delightful in the fresh spring months, when the greenery about Cliveden, Taplow, Fornos, and Medmenham has a delicacy unequalled at any other period of the year. The local rowing clubs are making their arrangements for the season, and ardent puntmen have flocked to the water. There will be regattas at Eton, Maidenhead, and Marlow, following the example of Henley, and the *Regatta* will place the executive of the aquatic carnival is bestiring itself for this year's arrangements.

Major Leech has promptly accepted the challenge of the American Rifle Association, that an Irish team should go over to Creedmoor this summer. In spite of the bad times, the gallant Major never loses faith in his country, and may be ascribed as of the well-deserving few who have never despaired of her future because of the present unhappy and degrading phases through which she is passing under mercenary and evil guidance. He hopes to bring back the American trophy to the Irish capital, even as he has already done those of the several countries who have sent delegations to the *Regatta*.

Sir Samuel Baker, who is for the present settled in his country residence, Sandford Park, close to Newton Abbot, in South Devonshire, will shortly speak at a public meeting at Plymouth, and give an account of his experience of Cyprus, and the impressions left on his mind of the capabilities and present state of our newly acquired island possession.

Sir Samuel's house is a perfect museum of curiosities, I ought from the many countries he has visited, and especially those collected during his last trip round the world, from which he and Lady Baker returned in October.

Among them are many very beautiful and rare specimens of the most beautiful Japanese work, both in metals, porcelain, woodwork, and lacquer, and in jewels, woods, and stones.

The trophies of the chase also make no small figure in his museum.

Elks' heads from the Rocky Mountains, huge bear-skin from an animal shot by Sir Samuel himself in those regions, hippopotamus heads, tusks of elephants, and innumerable horns, heads, and antlers—some of superb size—of various kinds of deer tribe, cover the walls of staircase and hall at Sandford Park.

I am credibly informed that the "blood-poisoning" which resulted in Professor Green's death a few days back has been traced to a supply of unwholesome milk, which was given by a cow farmed by a ladies college.

As an apostle of temperance, Professor Green was always glad to get fresh milk, but owing to the difficulty of getting either from the cow itself or from the milk, a valuable life was needlessly sacrificed.

If it be true that there is a talk of a position

for winding up the Brighton Aquarium Company there is an excellent chance of making a charming lounge on its site, something

on the plan of the Scarborough Spa. People are tired of aquaria, as they are tired of skating-rinks. All they would require would be a pleasant reading-room looking on the sea, a good concert-room, a well laid-out garden, and plenty of well-sheltered seats in the open air, so that the sunshine could always be enjoyed. A good many of these advantages the Brighton Aquarium already possesses. The rest could be easily acquired. Let the company a. once supersede the piscatorial portion of the show, appoint Mr. Reeves Smith manager, adopt the plan indicated, and the public will fail to achieve a gratification.

I see that, according to a decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, a husband's wed-

ding present to his wife becomes the donor's property immediately upon the consummation of the marriage. This is one of the absurdities of our law; but perhaps the custom of bridegrooms' presents is equally absurd, for why should the parties give to each other if they are about to be made one? However, as hardship may often result from this decision in innocent parties, as in this case in question, where a creditor of the wife was held to be unable to seize her jewels or other wedding presents, on the ground that, although given to her by her husband before, he reverted to him immediately after, marriage, it is to be hoped that the new Married Women's Property Act will put such questions a footing more satisfactory, at least to the parties.

At last, however, there seems some

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 13—14, 1882.

THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.

The Conservative campaign at Liverpool is being conducted, at all events, with a great show of vigour. Considering the limited and cautious character of the plan of operations unfolded by Lord Salisbury in his opening speech, there appears to be an unnecessary expenditure of oratorical ammunition.

Lord Salisbury said:—When Mr. Gladstone was introducing the Land Act he compared the Irish landlords to the owners of slaves. Well, that was not a very pleasant comparison, and I should not have ventured to make it—(laughter and cheers)—but it reminded one of a certain fact—that when the slave-owners were deprived of their property, Parliament compensated them for what they had lost. (Voices: "His father, too.") (Laughter, and cheers.) Well, somebody here says, "His father." I believe that was a fact—(cheers)—but, however that may be, what I want you to consider is, what would his father or what would anybody else have thought, if that question of compensation had been handed over not to an impartial or judicial man, but, say, to some frantic abolitionist, or, say, actually to some slave himself? Would not that have been thought the height of scandalous injustice? Well, not a payment of that kind have been considered one of the gravest imputations that could have been made against the Minister of the day? (Hear, hear.) Well, now, the Ministry perfectly well knew that one of the principal charges against the Land Act was that it was against the principles on which they had exercised their patronage. In the course of the debates they had always expressed their entire willingness to submit to any committee their own particular, and yet, when it came to the test, Mr. Forster revived this almost obsolete privilege in order to protect himself from examination. (Cries of "Shame.") It is possible that we may hear some explanation of the case that I have not yet heard. But it does seem to me to give an explanation of the strange consistency with which the Government followed this suicidal policy of trying to prevent the House of Lords from having a perfectly legitimate inquiry. (Hear, hear.) Now, I wish to say a word with respect to the allegation that our action has been the result of class prejudice. There is nothing that the Liberals are more fond of insinuating than that those of the right of property in question are the supporters of the conservative maintain that not only is the defence of the rights of property a matter that concerns the whole community, but that it most truly concerns the struggling and the industrious classes than those who have already secured a certain amount of accumulated property. (Loud cheers.) Every industrious man hopes to lay aside something by which his old age can be supported—something by which those who are dear to him can live in case he should be taken away. The protection of that to him is infinitely more important than the mere fraction which any law you can pass can take away from the very wealthy man. (Hear, hear.) Take the case of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone talks of it being a question of pompous titles—I think he said—and long rent rolls. The few people who possess in Ireland long rent rolls, I have no doubt, will adequately take care of themselves; or at all events their sufferings, though they may be unjustly pressed, will not be comparable to the sufferings of those who have not got long rent rolls to protect them. (Cheers.) The people who are really to be pitied are the small proprietors—heavily—heavily—heavily in a small amount of money—but a life laid out in exertion, by industry, by enterprise, by success in their particular vocations. They are men who were induced by the deliberate action of Parliament itself to invest in Irish land. (Cheers.) Parliament did for Ireland what it did for no other part of the country—it offered to these men an indisputable title to the land; it undertook to guarantee the goodness of the title to the land of which it disposed, and having allured these men by these pretences into investing in the country it had offered to them the result of that labour and self-denial of their whole lifetime, it comes down in the end to invent a new law of property never heard of before, and cuts away one quarter—and very often more—of the property that these men had accumulated. (Cries of "Shame.") Don't tell me that the House of Lords is showing jealousy for the robbery which has been inflicted—(cheers) on the unhappy and most injured nation that has been actuated only by sympathy for the grievances of the very rich. There is another ground on which these attacks on property are of interest to the whole community. These proceedings entirely destroy all confidence. Supposing—I will take the case of the investment of a foreign country—supposing Parliament has guaranteed to the holders of property in Indian railways a certain interest, say 5 per cent. The Government has guaranteed that; and, supposing the Government suddenly discovered that this was an outrage on the rights of the Indian people and the Indian taxpayers, and said that the guarantee that it had pronounced of 5 per cent should be cut down to 4 per cent. You can understand that beyond the great injustice that this would inflict, it would absolutely prevent all investments in Indian securities for the future. (Cheers.) Precisely that same thing has taken place in Ireland. There is nothing you hear more common than that the resources of Ireland are tremendous, if only they were developed. There are fertile fields, there are minerals, there are abundant fisheries. I believe there are canals and forests. There is great mineral power, that requires nothing but capital to develop it, and capital, remember, means the support of labour, the support of the industrial classes. (Cheers) And why cannot that support be given? Why will capital refuse to flow? Why does it avoid Ireland, as a place more dangerous, more fatal, than any of the South American Republics? Because Parliament has tampered again and again with the rights of property. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I have detained you for some time—(cheers) and cries of "Go on"—but I have done it because I am earnestly anxious to bring home to you the deep conviction that is present to my own mind, that there is nothing more futile, more hollow, and more false than this pretence—that this respect for the sanctity of property, on which the whole of our civil constitution rests, is in any sense the peculiar or even the

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THE CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN IN LANCASHIRE.

A great meeting was held in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, on Thursday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the Working Men's Conservative Association. Lord Salisbury pointed to the fact of the subjects brought before the House of Commons of the present Parliament being entirely different from those which were set before the people at the last election as a proof of the necessity of a second House in the Legislature, and there was not in Europe a better model of a second Chamber than the House of Lords. He vindicated the action of their Lordships in instituting an inquiry into the operation of the Land Act, the result of which, he said, had justified their proceedings. In continuing:

Lord Salisbury said:—When Mr. Gladstone was introducing the Land Act he compared the Irish landlords to the owners of slaves. Well, that was not a very pleasant comparison, and I should not have ventured to make it—(laughter and cheers)—but it reminded one of a certain fact—that when the slave-owners were deprived of their property, Parliament compensated them for what they had lost. (Voices: "His father, too.") (Laughter, and cheers.) Well, somebody here says, "His father." I believe that was a fact—(cheers)—but, however that may be, what I want you to consider is, what would his father or what would anybody else have thought, if that question of compensation had been handed over not to an impartial or judicial man, but, say, to some frantic abolitionist, or, say, actually to some slave himself? Would not that have been thought the height of scandalous injustice? 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eminence of the very rich. On the contrary, depend upon it, in all classes of society, if we desire prosperity and progress; if we desire the promotion of civilisation; if we desire the maintenance of tranquillity and peace; if we desire the existence of all conditions, that are the most opposite to those which Ireland displays at the present moment—we should support, and earnestly support, those who contend for the rights of property. (Cheers.) Let me turn to other matters. The resolution which has been moved has referred, in terms in which I most heartily concur, to the duties which are incumbent upon this country in its relations to the colonies and to foreign lands. (Cheers.) Now, in expressing my sentiments upon this subject, I mean particularly to be misunderstood, or, at least, to be misinterpreted. (Cheers.) I am particularly convenient thing to stand anybody who stands up for the honour of England, or desires to maintain his position amongst nations, wishes to maintain a state of quarrel, and to banish the blessings of peace from the world, or is indifferent to the horrors of war. But I maintain that the whole course of history and of our recent experiences shows the contrary, and that those are the truest apostles of peace, and have the most genuine sense of the horrors of war, who allow other countries thoroughly to understand that while we deeply and earnestly value peace and goodwill amongst nations, we do not think that that end is to be attained by allowing our interests to be disregarded—(cheers)—or our honour to be contended. Mr. Bright recently told you—(applause)—that the great honour of the present Government was that there was a great calm. Well, any ship that chooses to run out of its appointed course, and out of the passage which it is duty to perform, into the nearest harbour can find the blessings of a great calm. (Cheers.) The question is whether the calm has been gained at the expense of others. I do not say that it is the greatest privilege to a Minister if it can point to a great calm which has been attained without sacrificing anything of the position of this country, or of the honour that it holds amongst the nations. (Cheers.) But to point to a great calm as a proof of the merits of your foreign policy is to elevate to one level of statesmanship the dogmas of a very respectable but a very small and mistaken clique of religionists. (Laughter) England has great duties to perform. She has founded splendid colonies. She has achieved a magnificent empire beyond the sea. She has charged herself with the responsibility of the good government of 250 millions of people, who but for her would be plunged into anarchy and intestine war, and she must maintain, she must act up to the responsibility she has acquired. She must not shrink from the occasional exertions and the occasional risks which those duties she has assumed may involve. She must not be seduced by the prospect of a great calm, must not allow herself to think that the whole of her duties lie within the narrow compass of these four seas, but we assert that the policy of holding the balance of power among the great creations which are due to the energy of her sons, of sustaining the policy which her fathers have handed down—that that policy is not only the most consistent with our honour and our tradition, but it is also the surest path to peace. (Cheers.)

Sir Stafford Northcote, who followed, said the great question which, before all others, now presented itself, was whether the working men of England should continue to discharge their Constitutional duties, or whether they should have a cause to think for them to—

The Oppression laid upon them.

Three of the survivors of the Royal Mail steamer *Douro*, lost off Cape Finisterre on Saturday week last, landed at Plymouth on Thursday, by the Castle steamer *Hepzibah*, which arrived early in the morning from Corunna. They were the following members of the crew:—George Amrath, quartermaster, of Southampton; James Buckingham, steward, of Southampton; and James Stratton, quartermaster, of Portsmouth. They were forwarded to their homes by the South-Western Railway Company's 3 p.m. train by George Amrath, who in his capacity of quartermaster was on deck on duty when the disaster took place. He said in the course of his statement:—"I was quartermaster and acting boatswain's mate. I arrived on deck at 8 o'clock on the night of the disaster. I mustered the watch to relieve the deck. The chief officer was on the bridge; the fourth officer was on the quarter-deck. We made sail about half-past 8 upon leaving Lisbon. Three-quarters of an hour later sail was taken in, but we again made sail at a quarter to 10 o'clock. There was a nice breeze, and the night was clear. Mr. Tongen, the chief officer, called to me at about a quarter to 11 to lower the top-sail. I looked up and saw a steamer coming over the horizon. The chief officer said to me, 'Ring out the bell.' I ran forward and call the crew and got the port lifeboat ready for lowering, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. Captain Kemp, who had been having with wonderful coolness, ordered every man to his boat. I called out to the fourth officer, 'Come along sharp,' and lowered the port lifeboat, taking off some ladies, children, and a few male passengers. At this time the passengers were in an awful panic, but the ladies did not lose themselves in it. Mr. Tongen cried to the other steerer, 'Put your helm hard-a-port.' The other steerer was from the other steamer. I then perceived a red light coming over the railing. 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THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.

The Conservative campaign at Liverpool is being conducted, at all events, with a great show of vigour. Considering the limited and cautious character of the plan of operations unfolded by Lord Salisbury in his opening speech, there appears to be an unnecessary expenditure of oratorical ammunition. After the salvoes of the previous day, the leaders of the party came out again in force, and with no visible diminution of spirit, at Thursday night's meeting of the Liverpool Conservative Working Men's Association. The Opposition have to learn a lesson from their rivals in the management of their political artillery. It seldom happens at Liberal demonstrations that there is a deliberate waste of power. The Conservatives at Liverpool have piled up masses of speeches which, however able they may have been, must have strained the attention even of partisan audiences, and when printed in the newspapers must have been too much for a great number of readers. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking on two successive days, forced into the background the performances of several of their followers, who might have found opportunities of doing good service to their party at another place and another time. When the two chiefs had so much to say, and so freely availed themselves of the opportunity of saying it, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Gibson, Lord Saundin, and others might have been spared the task of coming in at the close with arguments which probably were neither attentively listened to nor adequately reported. The particular phase of the Conservative demonstration which called into exercise the oratorical powers of Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gibson on Thursday night was not highly favourable to the development of those caustic and moderate qualities which at the present moment would be most advantageous to and becoming in the leaders of the Opposition. Whatever may be thought of that curious phenomenon, the Conservative working man, the existence of which was once stoutly denied by Liberals, but which has assuredly never been wanting in Liverpool and some other Lancashire towns, it must be admitted that the conception of Conservatism calculated to attract a large democratic audience is not likely to be distinguished by an excess of caution and moderation. When Lord Salisbury was commenting on Thursday night with some severity upon the conduct of the Government, one of the audience in the gallery called out, "Give it em hot!" Though the Conservative leader declared himself unwilling to oblige his friends in this regard, he was influenced—perhaps insensibly—by the atmosphere and the scene. Not only Lord Salisbury, but Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gibson infused into their criticisms upon the political situation on Thursday far more acrimony than was apparent in the speeches of the previous day. *Times.*

The *daily News* says:—Lord Salisbury very explicitly acknowledged on Thursday night that the relative importance of public meetings and of Parliament has changed. The authority of the latter is decreasing; that of the former is increasing. He made profession of what a few years ago he would probably and unjustly have denounced as a theory of systematised demagogism. We are not finding fault with him and his colleagues because they appeal to their people out of doors; on the contrary, we congratulate them on the change which has taken place in their policy and their practice, no matter how this change may have been brought about. They are quite right in their recognition of the fact that Parliament can no longer be managed by a privileged class, and that the party which refuses to take into its counsels the public out of doors, and even the humblest class of that public, will find that it has mistaken its reckoning. But we are noticing, first, the interesting historical fact that the change has taken place, and next, the fact, scarcely less interesting, that the Conservatives have rushed to accept the new conditions with all the convert's impulsive zeal. The Conservative leaders seem now to go beyond anything the Radicals ever dreamed of. They reserve themselves for public meetings. They seem inclined virtually to drop Parliament altogether. We hear but little of the eloquence of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords; nor does Sir Stafford Northcote or Sir Richard Cross favour the House of Commons with more than an occasional piece of formality in the shape of a speech towards the close of a great debate. But we hear of the Conservatives in their strength and with all their earnestness when we are told that they are going down to the country for something which is described not inappropriately as a great Conservative campaign. They take the field in Lancashire, or some other county. To use an expressive, although somewhat vulgar, American phrase, they "go on the rampage" in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, or some other such building. They denounce this or that political organization amongst the Liberals, as calculated to supersede or subvert the authority of Parliament, and in the same breath they call upon their own followers to "organize, organize, organize," in order that they may be able to bring a political pressure to bear which shall overwhelm the Liberal Government and the majority of the House of Commons. We do not say that there is anything unfair in this, and most assuredly we do not say that there is anything in it of which the Liberals, regarded merely as a party, have the slightest reason to complain. The more discussion there is of whatever kind the better for them. But it is remarkable that while denouncing the Birmingham Caucus and Northern Radicalism Lord Salisbury not only endeavours to bring outside pressure upon Parliament, but has deliberately formulated a theory of popular agitation which a few years ago he would have denounced as demagogic and revolutionary.

THAT DEAR ELEPHANT.

The tender interest in that dear elephant, Jumbo, is still kept up. It will bring solace to thousands of English homes when the tale is told that the gentle pachyderm is calmly accommodating himself to life in America, and seems to make himself at

home in his new quarters without the necessity of compulsion:—

He underwent the hazards and discomforts of the voyage across the Atlantic bravely, and developed a healthy thirst for Irish whisky—a fact which would be worthy of unalloyed congratulation but for the ungenuous disdain for the unwonted gin of the Caravans who loved him so much which he betrayed. The account of his treatment by his brethren in New York is one of the most pathetic passages we have read for a long time—indeed, quite a piece of genuine sentiment, interpolated amidst the dry pages of contemporary literature. He trumpeted joyfully, delicious and soft-hearted beast that he is; his eyes glinted—fancy those mild, small, leaden orbs twinkling with affectionate recognition; and his tail wagged. How interesting this must be to the children who pat him this huge and lovable set upon the hindquarters, or, mayhap, the trunk. How it must soothe the pillow of the good gentleman who made him a present of Whitstable oysters, and what a throng of emotions it must call up in the bosom of the charitable lady who wove a wreath of spring flowers for his cage. Sweet Jumbo! We have more reads of his meeting with those blustering, stuck-up Yankee elephants the more one is pleased, and the more one's patriotism is stimulated. Their traits, we are informed, caressed each other like constructors. This serpent-like creature is now in natural history; but, after this great display, Jumbo recollected himself, stood up in his dignity, and grunted and bowed like a naturalised John Bull. Dear Jumbo! There is a female elephant in Mr. Barnum's collection who rejoices in the pretty but inappropriate name—that is to say, inappropriate for a Republic—of the Queen? And she has a baby the size of a pony. Our stately British favourite was introduced to her, and commenced a flirtation on the spot, but scorned to notice the baby. Sweet Jumbo! It is consolatory to hear that we may expect to see him back again in six months. From April to October in six months. Why, it is unknd in his part. *Evening Standard.*

THE CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN IN LANCASHIRE.

A great meeting was held in Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, on Thursday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the Working Men's Conservative Association. Lord Salisbury pointed to the fact of the subjects brought before the House of Commons of the present Parliament being entirely different from those which were set before the people at the last election as a proof of the necessity of a second House in the Legislature, and there was not in Europe a better model of a second Chamber than the House of Lords. He vindicated the action of their Lordships in instituting an inquiry into the operation of the Land Act, the result of which, he said, had justified their proceedings. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said:—When Mr. Gladstone was introducing the Land Act he compared the Irish landlords to the owners of slaves. Well, that was not a very pleasant comparison, and I should not have ventured to make it—laughed and cheered)—but it reminded me of one certain fact—that when the slave-owners were deprived of their property, Parliament compensated them for what they had lost. (Voices: "His father, too.") (Laughter, and cheers.) Well, somebody here says, "His father." I believe that was a fact—(cheers)—but, however, that may be, what I want you to consider is, what would his father or what would we have done if our foreign policy is to elevate to one level of statesmanship the dogmas of a very respectable but a very small and mistaken clique of religionists. (Laughter) England has great duties to perform. She has founded splendid colonies. She has achieved a magnificent empire beyond the seas. She has charged herself with the responsibility of the good government of 250 millions of people, who but for her would be plunged into anarchy and intestine war, and she must maintain, she must act up to the responsibility she has acquired. She must not shrink from the occasional exertions and the occasional risks which those duties she has assumed involve. She must not be seduced by the prospect of a great calm, must not allow herself to think that the whole of her duties lie within the narrow compass of these four seas; but be assured that the policy of upholding her honour, of maintaining the great creation which are due to the energy of her sons, of sustaining the policy which her fathers have handed down—that that policy is not only the most consistent with our honour and our traditions, but it is also the surest path to peace. (Cheers.)

Sir Stafford Northcote, who followed, said the great question which, before all others, now presented itself, was whether the working men of England should continue to discharge their Constitutional duties, or whether they should have a cause to think for them:—

The Opposition had a great responsibility laid upon them; and they were determined, when they saw their duty lying fairly before them, not to shrink from it. There had been occasions in the present Parliament in which they had found that courage duly exerted had met with success. They found that the minority, if they dared to use the constitutional opposition assigned to them, might and did influence the session, even of a great majority, and so, he ventured to think that this was an occasion of the sort. Yes; that the Liberals are more fond of insinuating than that the defence of the rights of property is a question of class prejudices. On the contrary, maintain that not only is the defence of the rights of property a matter that concerns the whole community, but that it more truly concerns the struggling and the industrious classes than those who have already secured a certain amount of accumulated property. (Loud cheers.) Every industrious man hopes to lay aside something by which his old age can be supported—something by which those who are dear to him can live in case he should be taken away. The protection of that is infinitely more important than the mere friction of classes; or at all events their sufferings, though they may be unjustly pressed, will not be comparable to the sufferings of those who have not got long rent rolls to protect them. (Cheers.) The people who are really to be pitied are the small proprietors—men who have by a small amount of money by a great labour and exertion, by industry, by enterprise, by success in their particular vocations. They are men who were induced by the deliberate action of Parliament itself to invest in Ireland land. (Cheers.) Parliament did for Ireland what it did for no other part of the country—it offered to those men an indisputable title to the land; it undertook to guarantee the goodness of the title to the land of which it disposed, and having assured these men by these pretences into investing in the security it had offered to them the result of that labour and self-denial of their whole lifetime, it comes down to us and to us a new law of property never heard of before—and every one of these men and very often more of the property that these men had accumulated. (Cries of "Shame.") Don't tell me that the House of Lords is showing jealousy for the robbery which has been inflicted—(cheers)—on those unhappy and most injured men, and has been actuated only by sympathy for the grievances of the very rich. There is another ground on which these attacks on property are of interest to the whole community. These proceedings—will take the confidence of the people, of a foreign country, supposing Parliament has guaranteed to the holders of property in Indian railways a certain interest, say 5 per cent. The Government has guaranteed that, and, supposing the Government suddenly discovered that this was an

outrage on the rights of the Indian people and the Indian taxpayers, and said that the guarantee that it had pronounced of 5 per cent should be cut down to 4 per cent. You can understand that beyond the great injustice that this would inflict, it would absolutely prevent all investments in Indian securities for the future. (Cheers.) Precisely that same thing has taken place in Ireland. There is nothing you hear more common than that the resources of Ireland are tremendous, if only they be developed. There are fertile fields, there are abundant rivers, there are special fisheries. I believe there are great mines and forests. There is a greater power, that requires nothing but capital to develop it, and capital, remember, means the support of labour, the support of the industrial classes. (Cheers.) And why cannot that support be given? Why will capital refuse to flow? Why does it avoid Ireland, as a place more dangerous, more fatal, than any of the South American Republics? Because Parliament has tampered again and again with the rights of property. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I have given you for your pleasure and edification a "Go on"—what I have done it because I am earnestly anxious to bring home to you the deep conviction that is present to my own mind, that there is nothing more futile, more hollow, and more false than this pretence—that this respect for the sanctity of property, on which the whole of our civil constitution rests, is in any sense the peculiar or even the eminent interest of the very rich. On the contrary, depend upon it, in all classes of society, if we desire prosperity and progress; if we desire the promotion of civilization; if we desire the maintenance of tranquillity and peace; if we desire the extension of all conditions of life, the most opposite to those which Ireland displays at the present moment—we should support, and earnestly support, those who contend for the rights of property. Let me turn to other matters. The resolution which has been moved has referred, in terms in which I most heartily concur, to the duties which are incumbent upon this country in its relations to the colonies and to foreign lands. (Cheers.) Now, in expressing my sentiments upon this subject, a man is particularly liable to be misinterpreted. (Cheers.) Let me stand up for the honour of England, or desires to maintain the position of a great nation, wishes to maintain a state of quarell and to banish the blessings of peace from the world, or is indifferent to the horrors of war. But I maintain that the whole course of history and of our recent experiences shows the contrary, and that those are the truest apostles of the horrors of war, who allow other countries thoroughly to understand that while we deeply and earnestly value peace and goodwill, we are equally anxious to defend our honour and our independence. (Cheers.) They are ridiculous, and the reference to the Armstrong guns reveals their source and animus. Lord Granville has written to Lord Amphlett pointing out that Von Conring had desired to travel in Morocco, to visit the Moorish Court, and to promote commercial relations between Germany and Morocco. Sir John Hay introduced him to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid Mohammed Bargash, and he was invited to the Moorish Court. On his return home, Mr. Von Conring published a book entitled "My Trip to Spain." In it, in particular, he accused Sir John of corruption. The main charge was that he had received £14,000 when the loan was made to the Moorish Government under British guarantee to liquidate the debt to Spain. Another was that he persuaded the Moors to adopt and buy Armstrong guns, and M. Krupp's agent hints that in such matters "nobody works gratis." He adds further that the flow of presents never ceases, and supplies Sir John's house with all that is necessary for subsistence. 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ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

An extract from the *London Gazette* shows that a change announced in Parliament last March is now completed. As Lord Northbrook explained to the Peers and Mr. Trevelyan to the Commons, Mr. George W. Rendel, a partner in Sir William Armstrong's Elswick firm, has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. Another seat at the Board has also been assigned, according to the arrangement then indicated, to Rear-Admiral Brandreth, the Controller. Admiral Brandreth's fitness for the elevation has been demonstrated in the ordinary duties of his office. Membership of the Admiralty Board will not alter the functions he already discharges. When the Board assembles the deliberation on topics within his jurisdiction he has enjoyed the right hitherto of attending and defending his own measures or combating innovations. Before the revolution at the Admiralty of 1872 the Controller occupied a seat for all purposes. The old usage in that respect is now resumed. As the Board seldom meets for general conferences, the main effect of the return to the ancient practice will be some augmentation in the rank and authority attaching to the Controller's character. Useful as that increase may indirectly prove, it would scarcely have been ground enough for the issue of a new Commission. But as Lord Northbrook intimated in the House of Lords, Admiral Brandreth's promotion was a necessary consequence of the nomination of Mr. Rendel. The Controller is responsible for the *material* of the navy. Mr. Rendel has been placed on the Board for the express object of aiding the Controller by the co-operation of one possessed of "special mechanical and engineering knowledge, as well as administrative experience in the superintendence of large private establishments." Admiral Brandreth as Controller remains primarily answerable to the First Lord, and through him to the Queen and Parliament. A manifest inconsistency would have resulted from leaving the Controller in apparent charge, while degrading his post in the eyes of the service by letting him stand outside while his coadjutor was admitted to the inner councils of the Department. The real effect of Mr. Rendel's appointment, balanced thus by an addition to the titular dignity of the office of Controller, is, as Lord Northbrook declared last month, to "strengthen" rather than diminish, the powers which the Controller wields. The *material* has had no regular representative at the Board. Of the total number of seats its representatives will henceforth hold a third part. The concession marks an essential modification in the estimate of the relative importance of the constituents of a modern navy. The officers and crews which man the navy must always be the principal force of the Admiralty. Formerly, however, they were supposed to be virtually its sole care. A theory prevailed, which facts helped to justify, that improvements in shipbuilding and equipment mattered little, provided British sailors kept stout hearts and arms and shrewd heads. At present the comparative value of hulls and armour and ordnance has risen nearly to a level with that of the *material* itself. Nothing demonstrates more vividly the slow movement of official ideas than that, although the slow truth has been recognized for a whole generation as a doctrine, the Board of Admiralty has continued up to this date without a single member distinctly charged with the supervision of the very keystone of the arch of British naval supremacy. A partner in Messrs. John Thornycroft's firm, writing to us on Saturday upon precaution against the fatalities from collisions at sea, taunted his countrymen with a foreign saying, that it takes ten years to introduce any great improvement in England. He might have enlarged the period had he instanced the years it has taken to convince statesmen that the extraordinary mechanical and engineering problems to be encountered before a war ship is ready for action require some more special training than party politics for their solution. A view seemed to have been current that business men professionally versed in the affair in hand may make competent critics and even subordinates, but that for actual administrative decision technical education is a positive disqualification. Parliament has never been without members accustomed to the determination of questions vital to the naval interests of the empire. If party and professional jealousies forbade their presence within the sanctuary at Whitehall, the country has all the time been absolutely running over with the highest constructive and engineering genius, only waiting an invitation to devote itself to patriotic labours, to which no such objection could possibly apply. The reconstituted Admiralty Board excuses a hope that the self-denying ordinance is at last repealed by which naval administration has refused to avail itself of the wealth of skill and capacity for the effective performance of its peculiar work which has been lying profusely scattered around. The appointment of Sir Thomas Brassey to the post in a Department in which he sedulously as an amateur qualified himself to fill, instead of one for which he would have had no especial aptitude, might have been a happy accident. Followed by the selection of Mr. Rendel for another Civil lordship, it is a coincidence which looks like a return to principles of common sense in public life.—*Times*.

THE IMPRISONED SUSPECTS.

The case of the political prisoners in Irish gaols has acquired new interest, if not fresh importance, by the temporary release of Mr. Parnell. We are not now speaking of those persons who are detained under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant on suspicion of being concerned as principals in crimes of violence. It would be highly desirable if some more open form of investigation could be made into the truth of the charges brought against these men, and into the value of the evidence on which they are confined. But those who were arrested because they were supposed to be guilty of treason, or some other political offence, are in a different category, and their case, as it seems to us, is more urgent. At the head of this list are the three members of Parliament, Mr. Parnell himself, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly. Mr. William O'Brien, the Editor of *United Ireland*, was, we are glad to know, released from Kilmainham on Saturday, after an imprisonment of six months. It would be rash to conclude that by entering into negotiations with the Government Mr. Parnell had abandoned his irreconcilable attitude. But it is for the Cabinet very seriously to reflect on the question what is to be gained by keeping him in prison. It is one of the hopeful symptoms in a very serious case that within the last few days two of the most extreme politicians among Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Metge, have deplored and condemned in many and outspoken language the deeds of violence and bloodshed of which Ireland has so much reason to be ashamed. Moreover, it must now be admitted that the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues is doing no good. There is no longer any danger of tenants being prevented by intimidation from applying to the Land Courts. There is, on the other hand, great danger of secret conspiracy taking the place of open agitation. Indeed, to say that there is danger is to say too little. The process has begun, and agrarian crimes in Ireland are now of a more deadly and more deliberate kind than they were a year ago. Some better plan than promiscuous arrests on more or less justifiable suspicion will have to be adopted if order is to be restored. Respect for law is almost as important as obedience to it, and that will best be promoted by substituting proof for surmise.—*Daily News*.

RUSSIANS, GERMANS, AND JEWS.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday night:—Questions of race have of late played so important a part in the politics of Germany and Eastern Europe generally that much stress has been laid on the appointment of M. de Giers as Russian Foreign Minister, he being generally reputed to be of German extraction. I may, therefore, take the earliest opportunity of correcting this impression. The family of M. de Giers is, I believe, of Swedish origin. The new Foreign Minister comes, however, immediately from Finland, although he is neither of Finnish, nor Slav, nor strictly Russian race. Two of M. de Giers' brothers are in positions of standing in their respective Ministries.

Race antipathies in Germany and Russia may be expected to lead to explosions and persecutions of more or less violence from time to time in the future. The Germans persecute the Jews. The Russians persecute the Jews and the Germans. The Teutons of the Fatherland are furious with the Russians for their conduct against persons of the German race, residents or settlers in the Empire of the Czar. They accuse the Russians, not only of barbarity, but also of black ingratitude. Is it not the Germans, they ask, who have ever been the civilians of Russia? Precisely the same ground is taken by the Jews who are the victims of persecution in Germany. "How like Germans," they say, "ever reflected how much they owe to our race!" apart from the obligations connected with religion, have we Israelites not always been in the van of the promoters of intellectual and material progress?" And does not our present position as proprietors of almost all the greatest German journals and as the leading bankers and financiers afford some proof of our claims to a certain kind of superiority?"

Although for the moment the persecuting spirit is not active or acute either in Russia or Germany, my observation is that the anti-patients of race have referred to are deeply rooted in very large sections of the populations of the two Empires. The native Russian is being taught by the Pan-slavists to abhor all "Western civilisation," and to hate the Germans as a chief enemy. In Russia, "You are intruders here just as much as the Jews. We don't want you. Your civilisation and pretended superiority of race have enabled you to do little more than plunder and suck the life's blood of our poor easy-going, good-natured Russians. So far from being grateful for your Western civilisation, we only regard you as the Heathens of the West."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, SATURDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked and drove this morning. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon.

SUNDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by Capt. W. P., yesterday, from Paris. The Hon. Francis J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Canon of Canterbury, presented the Queen. Prince and Princess Christian and Duke Ernest Günther, of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has arrived at the Castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Prince Leopold arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon by the London and Chatham steamer "Empress," Captain Daniel. The vessel left Calais shortly before 1 o'clock. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Captain Morgan, R.N., London and Chatham Marine Superintendent, and put alongside the Admiralty Pier at 3.23, just after the arrival of the *Calais-Douvres*. There was a large muster of the public on the pier to witness the landing of his Royal Highness, who was received by Major-General Newdigate, C.B., Captain Sir Thomas Bruce, R.N., and Lieutenant Frere, A.D.C. A short time elapsed after the arrival of the boat before the Prince came on shore. When he passed up the gangway it was seen he was still suffering considerably from lameness, and he had to resort to the use of crutches to enable him to reach the train. Considering his rough passage and his illness during his short visit to the Continent, the Prince was looking remarkably well. Ample railway facilities were offered for him to reach his destination.

The Duke, immediately after his arrival at Windsor, drove to the Castle to visit the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Princess

Helen and her parents, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, will, it is expected, arrive at Windsor on Tuesday next week, and the King and Queen of Holland on the following day. The Queen's guests at the wedding will, it is understood, likewise include the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg and their son, and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Prince and Princess Charles of Schleswig-Holstein will also attend the marriage, and their Royal Highnesses will receive a number of visitors at Cumberland Lodge during the rejoicings. Since the return of the Queen to Windsor Castle most of the arrangements for the nuptials of the Duke of Albany and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont have been settled, and the officials in the Lord Chamberlain's department, under the Earl of Kenmare and the Hon. S. Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., are now busily engaged in carrying out the preparations for the ceremonial, which is to take place next Thursday week at St. George's Chapel. The marriage is expected to take place about one o'clock in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Albany, with probably the Queen as maid of honour, will leave the Castle about four o'clock in the afternoon for Clarence House, which has already been prepared for their reception.

THE EARL OF KENMARE, LORD CHAMBERLAIN, HAS RETURNED TO BELGRAVE-SQUARE FROM IRELAND.

The Countess of Warwick, Lord and Lady Elcho, and Captain Hon. Frederick W. Charteris, R.N., are staying with the Earl and Countess of Wenys at Gosford House, near Haddington.

Viscountess Malden and the Hon. Misses Capel have arrived at 39, Lowndes-street, from the Continent.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, returned to his house in Hamilton-place from Dublin on Friday night.

Lord Carew has left the Alexandra Hotel.

Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ingoldsby have left their residence in Hereford-gardens for the season.

Sir Astley and Lady Cooper and family have arrived at 106, Eaton-square, for the season.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

All the spirit of the Easter holidays in England has been in the provinces. Portsmouth has been very excited over the Volunteers, and scarlet fever has raged ever since the announcement that the great Review would be held there. The fashionable and social suburb, has been rampant since Maundy Thursday, every possible lodging and every bed being let. Every hotel and guest-house is doing well.

Three balls on three successive nights is almost an unheard-of dissipation at Torquay. Two of these were given, one public and the other private, at the Bath Saloon Assembly Rooms; the third at one of the pretty private residences with which this lovely watering-places abounds.

Bath, which a century ago used to be the resort of the highest fashion, and which has of late years become almost as obsolete as in the days of the Romans before Prince Bladud made his discovery of the famous springs, is beginning once more to be a feature in the world of Society. Several known people have lately patronised its waters; amongst them the Lady Rolle, who is so far recovered from her late attack of rheumatism as to move there under the care of her own medical man, and Dr. Orford, who has been spending some time in Bath for rheumatism.

Brighton is, of course, one vast crowd of people. It is a sort of turn-out of the middle-classes of London, the better sort being too aristocratic to parade its cliffs and lounge on its esplanade or listen to the strains of the Pier band; these exclusive members of Society seek rest or amusement during the Easter recess at their own homes or on the trolley.

So far as Society is concerned, never has so little been done during these months between Christmas and Easter. Two good dances and a dozen solemn assemblies might almost sum up the whole of the general proceedings, though there have been many private little dances and cosy carpet dances which hardly count in the category of Society's galas.

Now does there seem much better prospect for the future. Prince Leopold's wedding will shed a temporary but very evanescent lustre at Windsor. The Court, as usual, will move to Balmoral for some weeks.

The Non-Resident will be a valid and unanswerable excuse for no balls and no dinners; in fact, there is but one class left to whom Society can look for entertainment and hospitality, and that is the great moneyed class, those whose wealth arises more or less from commercial sources, quite independent of land and the owners of plantations. On their, the Rothschilds, the Oppenheims, the Buxfords, the Rosenthals, the Margerets, the Russells, the Saccos, the Wilkins, and the Titus Salis alone can Societies fitly and honorably claim to be the equals of.

There was a grand ball in the coming season; but the palmy days of Montague, Stafford, and Bridgewater Houses seem over and not likely to return—at all events, for the present.

Although for the moment the persecuting spirit is not active or acute either in Russia or Germany, my observation is that the anti-patients of race have referred to are deeply rooted in very large sections of the populations of the two Empires. The native Russian is being taught by the Pan-slavists to abhor all "Western civilisation," and to hate the Germans as a chief enemy.

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While a certain gay subaltern in Dublin garrison was kicking his heels on guard, a couple of bailiffs were good enough to instil themselves in possession of his quarters. On the arrival of the Duke of Albany, he was received by the Earl and Countess of Warwick, who had been on "garnet duty" there. The bailiffs entered the boudoir in his part, and also secured the assistance of two stalwart privates of the picquet, he proceeded to attack the enemy. Our subaltern enters his room, by himself, having his escort at the door; the bailiffs rise and with great politeness inform him of the purpose of their visit. Subaltern asks the sergeant, "Sergeant Smith, what are the orders on the gate?" "To prevent any civilians from entering barracks, Sir, without a pass, unless they are respectable persons, and sober?" "What state are those men in, Sergeant Smith?" "Drunk, Sir," responds the sergeant. Then turn them out, Sergeant Smith, at once; why the devil did you let 'em in?" Enter stalwart privates, and escort bailiffs amid jeers.

Mr. Rossetti has died, after being in very bad health for a long while. Probably an man of genius was less known in his own country than in France. He refused altogether to exhibit his pictures in any gallery, and every one of his works was sold right off the easel. A few rich men bought the pictures and the private galleries in which Rossetti can be seen may be counted on the fingers. One splendid painting—"The Blessed Damozel"—was shown at Nottingham two years ago, and I spent an hour in looking at it. I rather

fancy that the whole aesthetic school derive their existence from this picture and from the poem of the same name. A rich Newcastle soap-boiler has the choicer Rossetti's in the country, and it will be a good thing when this gentleman's gallery is opened.

I do not think that any one would care to see the "Dante and Beatrice" and the "Fraureich" mentioned above.

It may be vexed to see the poor man a good deal in his last days when he saw courageous boobies gaining reputation by caricaturing his poems and pictures. —Vanity Fair.

MUSIC.

The musical season about to commence likely—says the *Observer*—to be the busiest ever known in London or indeed, in any part of the world. In addition to the Royal Italian Opera—which commences operations this week—we are this year to be favoured with visits from two distinct German opera companies: one at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the other at Drury Lane. Respecting the latter undertaking, which will not be commenced until May 18, it is to be hoped that the present may be for the present reserved.

Her Majesty's Theatre will open on Friday, May 5, and the prospectus of the season is worthy of attention.

Der Ring des Nibelungen (*The Nibelung's Ring*), which commences operations this week—

the "Festival

for four nights,

originally produced at the Bayreuth Festival a few years back.

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The IMPRISONED SUSPECTS.

The case of the political prisoners in Irish gaols has acquired new interest, if not fresh importance, by the temporary release of Mr. Parnell. We are not now speaking of those persons who are detained under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant on suspicion of being concerned as principals in crimes of violence. It would be highly desirable if some more open form of investigation could be made into the truth of the charges brought against these men, and into the value of the evidence on which they are confined. But those who were arrested because they were supposed to be guilty of treason, or some other political offence, are in a different category, and their case, as it seems to us, is more urgent. At the head of this list are the three members of Parliament, Mr. Parnell himself, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly. Mr. William O'Brien, the Editor of *United Ireland*, was, we are glad to know, released from Kilmainham on Saturday, after an imprisonment of six months. It would be rash to conclude that by entering into negotiations with the Government Mr. Parnell had abandoned his irreconcileable attitude. But it is for the Cabinet very seriously to reflect on the question what is to be gained by keeping him in prison. It is one of the hopeful symptoms in a very serious case that within the last few days two of the most extreme politicians among Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Metge, have deplored and condemned in manly and outspoken language the deeds of violence and bloodshed of which Ireland has so much reason to be ashamed. Moreover, it must now be admitted that the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues is doing no good. There is no longer any danger of tenants being prevented by intimidation from paying the Land Courts. There is, on the other hand, great danger of secret conspiracy taking the place of open agitation. Indeed, to say that there is danger is to say too little. The process has begun, and agrarian crimes in Ireland are now of a more deadly and more deliberate kind than they were a year ago. Some better plan than promiscuous arrests on more or less justifiable suspicion will have to be adopted if order is to be restored. Respect for law is almost as important as obedience to it, and that will best be promoted by substituting proof for surmise. —*Daily News*.

RUSSIANS, GERMANS, AND JEWS.

The Frankfort correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Sunday night:—

Questions of race have of late played an important part in the politics of Germany and Eastern Europe generally that much stress has been laid on the appointment of M. de Giers as Russian Foreign Minister, who has been under medical treatment for several weeks, and is quite unable to attend to the correspondence which reaches him. Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, of Manchester, has just presented to the corporation of that city a portrait of Mr. Waugh painted by Mr. Percy. In a letter to the corporation asking acceptance of the picture, Mr. Wilkinson says:—"It is evident that the municipality of Manchester should have a portrait of this genius, whose name will descend to posterity, honoured not only here, but wherever Lancashire people make their homes."

Another relic of old London is about to pass away. Stockwell-park House, in Stockwell-road, an old and fine mansion, of Queen Anne's time, has been put lately up to auction and sold, along with its Italian garden, lawn, and kitchen garden, which presented many of the same features as that of the Trade-scants at Lambeth. They occupy about four acres, and are studded with cedars, chestnuts, hollies, and other evergreens, the great size attained by several of them proving their venerable age. The house, like most of the mansions of the time, is built of fine red bricks, but of late has been covered with stucco, and the oak paneling of the rooms, staircases, and passages inside has been removed.

Mr. Angell family, by whom the estate belonged, and who gave their name to Angell Town at Brixton. With the arms of Angell are impaled those of Sir Thomas Gresham, the old iron-gates which divided the Italian from the kitchen garden were very fine specimens of scrolled ironwork. The house will be pulled down very shortly, when the site will be utilized for building purposes.

Helen and her parents, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, will, it is expected, arrive at Windsor on Tuesday next week, and the King and Queen of Hanover on the following day. The Queen's guard at the wedding will be the Royal Guards, likewise in the Prince. The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorraine), the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg and their son, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will also attend the marriage, and their Royal Highnesses will receive a number of visitors at Cumberland Lodge, where the royal residence of the Queen at Windsor.

The Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, propose to hold an exhibition of the works of Mr. D. G. Rossetti at once (similar to the Millais exhibition which was held last year), and they invite the co-operation of possessors of important examples of Mr. Rossetti's work.

Many persons will be sorry to hear that

Hampstead Church, the parish church of

Hampstead, and many men and women of note,

the body of which is composed of fine red brick and is partly covered with names, is to be pulled down. Mr. Parnell will be the operator. A new church was added some years ago, and has been utilized in the usual way from that time. The tower has been already practically rebuilt. The old church at Hampstead, a late and somewhat clumsy building, but not without merit and convenience, is to be abolished in the most unnecessary manner, and all its historical associations cast to the winds. Mr. J. P. Seddon will perform this feat. It is said that Hampstead Church must be destroyed in order to accommodate a large congregation in a larger building. The fact is the old church is now rarely used, but the new church is.

(Signed) W. V. HAROUR.

The news of the respite was communicated to the convict during the course of the day. Intimation of the fact was also forwarded to the American Minister, Mr. Lowell, and to Mr. A. W. Mills, the prisoner's solicitor. The latter, however, is out of town, and the news will not reach him before this morning.

The Daily News observes:—The renewed respite granted to the convict Lamson by the Home Secretary logically follows from the course already taken. Sir George Henry Lamson, the Sheriff of Surrey to inform the prisoner that fresh facts are forthcoming the execution will take place, for that the evidence already forwarded to the Home Office furnishes no ground for interfering with the sentence of the law. This second delay is ordered in consequence of a request from the President of the United States, conveyed through the American Minister in London. To recognise the right of the President to interfere with the administration of English law would be, in our opinion, a very grave error indeed. Of course it may be said that Sir William Harcourt's compliance is merely an act of international courtesy, and the statement that it will not be repeated may be quoted as depriving it of any effect as a precedent. But Sir William Harcourt's opinion that the convict's insanity had not been proved by the facts already published, and few impartial persons will disagree with him. The further testimony now on its way from America is not alleged to be of a different kind, nor is it probable that Lamson's friends would have kept back the strongest part of their case till the last moment, which might well have been too late. It is difficult, therefore, to believe that the respite till the 28th if the Government of the United States had not interposed. If this be so, a very mischievous principle has been admitted.

would fetch five or six dollars in New York, but 20 cents are asked; and in the flower season, for six or eight cents enough to pay for the cost of decoration an ordinary-sized round.

Land and Water.

Mr. Watt, of Kierford House, Sandwick,

has discovered in his own parish a large specimen of the prehistoric brough, or round tower.

The walls are massive, being from 10

to 15 feet broad and from 10 to 15 feet high.

An underground passage, supposed to lead to a cave, has been explored for about 50 feet.

This is the first specimen found in the Orkney Isles.

The private view of the exhibition of the Royal Academy takes place on the 28th instant, and the exhibition will open to the public the following Monday.

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The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the High Sheriff of Surrey:—Whitehall, 16th April, 1882. Sir,—

The Minister of the United States having

communicated to the Secretary of State the earnest wish of the President that the respite granted to the convict George Henry Lamson in the Prison at Wandsworth, should be further extended in order to give time for the consideration of certain difficulties, a portion

of which are now known to me, which are now

on their way from America, I am to signify to you the Queen's commands that the execution of the sentence of death passed upon the said George Henry Lamson be further respite until Friday, the 28th day of April instant.

You will, at the same time that the

prisoner is informed of this extension of the present respite, take care to explain to him that no further respite will be granted, and that no evidence which has hitherto been submitted to the Secretary of State, either

from England or America, affords any

basis for advancing any claim for commutation

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The Daily News observes:—The renewed respite granted to the convict Lamson by the Home Secretary logically follows from the course already taken. Sir George Henry Lamson, the Sheriff of Surrey to inform the prisoner that fresh facts are forthcoming the execution will take place, for that the evidence already forwarded to the Home Office furnishes no ground for interfering with the sentence of the law. This second delay is ordered in consequence of a request from the President of the United States, conveyed through the American Minister in London. To recognise the right of the President to interfere with the administration of English law would be, in our opinion, a very grave error indeed. Of course it may be said that Sir William Harcourt's compliance is merely an act of international courtesy, and the statement that it will not be repeated may be quoted as depriving it of any effect as a precedent. But Sir William Harcourt's opinion that the convict's insanity had not been proved by the facts already published, and few impartial persons will disagree with him. The further testimony now on its way from America is not alleged to be of a different kind, nor is it probable that Lamson's friends would have kept back the strongest part of their case till the last moment, which might well have been too late. It is difficult, therefore, to believe that the respite till the 28th if the Government of the United States had not interposed. If this be so, a very mischievous principle has been admitted.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the High Sheriff of Surrey:—Whitehall, 16th April, 1882. Sir,—

The Minister of the United States having

communicated to the Secretary of State the earnest wish of the President that the respite granted to the convict George Henry Lamson in the Prison at Wandsworth, should be further extended in order to give time for the consideration of certain difficulties, a portion

of which are now known to me, which are now

on their way from America, I am to signify to you the Queen's commands that the

execution of the sentence of death passed upon the said George Henry Lamson be further respite until Friday, the 28th day of April instant.

You will, at the same time that the

prisoner is informed of this extension of the present respite, take care to explain to him that no further respite will be granted, and that no evidence which has hitherto been submitted to the Secretary of State, either

from England or America, affords any

basis for advancing any claim for commutation

or pardon. The Queen commands that the

sentence of death be carried into effect.

(Signed) W. V. HAROUR.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 17.—18, 1882.

AN INTERESTING CAPTIVE.

Like Mr. Parnell, Cetewayo, it appears, is a prisoner or *parole* of the English Government. Mr. Gorst is anxious to know how long he will continue to be so, and entered on Monday night a vigorous plea in favour of his release. The Zulu King is about to pay a visit to our shores under highly remarkable circumstances. He will come to us not exactly as a State guest or as a State captive. He will be in the custody of the representatives of the Queen, and will be conveyed to England at the national expense. It is possible that his appearance among us may arouse some shew of popular interest, but what significance, Imperial or domestic, is to be attached to the event? Is Cetewayo coming here to see us, or in order that we shall see him? Whatever view may be taken of his visit, the superficial objections to it are not removed. The contemplation of our civilisation is not likely to intensify in practice the devotion which Cetewayo professes to the English Crown. On the other hand, however much he may minister to our amusement, he is no more likely to make us converts to his views on society, religion, and other matters than he is unreservedly to do ours. These topics were only incidentally touched upon in Monday night's discussion. Mr. Gorst was satisfied with making out a strong *prima facie* case against the continued imprisonment of the dethroned Zulu Monarch. The Prime Minister fully admitted his argument, but showed very plainly that the unconditional release of Cetewayo would certainly, at the present moment, be premature, and might be dangerous. The duration in which this dusky Sovereign is held is not so irksome as many people may suppose. He is, said Mr. Gladstone, "on parole within certain local limits." The affairs of Zululand are now in a transitional state, and a permanent settlement has still to be arranged. Mr. Gorst summed up the position, so far as Cetewayo is affected by it, in two alternative hypotheses. Either, he said, the ex-King of the Zulus was without friends among his former subjects—in which case his release could do no harm; or the Zulus were unanimously longing for his restoration—in which case we could not do better than try to govern them by giving them back their Sovereign, who would be our most valuable instrument and ally. These two suppositions are not, as Mr. Gladstone showed, mutually exhaustive of the possibilities of the case. Instead of provoking the universal dislike, or commanding the universal adhesion, of the Zulus, Cetewayo may be supported by one section and resisted by others. If that assumption should prove correct, his re-appearance in his own country might be the signal for an outbreak of civil war. There are limits, in Mr. Gladstone's judgment, to the expediency of undoing what the predecessors of the present Government thought fit to do. The Cabinet found Cetewayo captive on their accession to office, and were confronted by the establishment of a new system in Zululand. The state of that country is now the subject of an official inquiry, and when the Report is ready Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will decide how to act. Till then they can only assure the public that Cetewayo shall be treated with due regard to his dignity, and that the question of his release shall be carefully considered. Mr. Gorst thus gained all he wanted, and was naturally well content to withdraw his Resolution.—*Standard*.

HOUSE RENT IN LONDON AND PARIS.

An eminent French economist has been commenting on the excessive rise of house-rents in Paris. A similar complaint has been often heard of late years from Londoners who have not the rare good fortune to be landlords. The cost of lodging in the British as in the French metropolis has been largely augmented within memory. Houses in the best quarters have doubled and trebled in value. When, however, M. Leroy Beaujou's figures are examined Londoners will have no difficulty in perceiving that they enjoy an advantage over Parisians of equivalent circumstances. To some wealthy Englishmen, ambitious of social distinction, twenty or thirty streets and squares, if so many, compose the town. A map of London for them resembles a map of Africa. Vast portions present to their imaginations the aspect of irreclaimable desert. The habitable region is habitable only by comparison. Huge expanses of it are excluded from selection. Often a street is impossible while others running into and out of it, which would seem to the uninhabited even more desirable, are impossible. Sometimes a thoroughfare is lawful ground at one end, and on one side, and unlawful elsewhere. Fashionable London is a thing of strips and patches, with rich and costly oases here and there. The difference between London and Paris is that the Londoner who cannot be or does not care to be fashionable has the alternative of lodging cheaply. Fashion in abandoning districts it once favoured has not been able to deprive them of the substantial qualities which the wealth brought in its train impressed upon them. House rent in those parts is actually lower than it was thirty years ago, while the houses have lost none of their essential merits as

homes. Now quarters have sprung up, endowed with the incidents of fresh air and garden ground, made accessible by modern facilities of communication, and with rents kept moderate by a competition proportioned to the elastic surface they cover. Even on the borderland of fashion, or winding in and out of its inner sanctuaries, domiciles may be discovered to suit the means of those whose associations or tastes incline them to dwell beside the rose without defraying the charges of tending and watering it. If, then, London rents in some situations are as exorbitant as in Paris, the result here is due for the most part to a sentimental constraint under which the Londoners who pay them are pleased to put themselves.

They are not compelled to live in Park-lane or Carlton-house-terrace, or Belgrave and Eaton Squares, or Mayfair. Belgrave contains houses as spacious and solid, and Highgate and Denmark-hill grass and flowers and ancient cedars. Regent's-park abounds in pleasant terraces actually closer to the centre of social gaiety than various monotonous localities which fashion is good enough to tolerate. For the rich or middle classes no great city either in Europe or in America offers so wide a choice of residence as London. Houses of the same characteristics in structure and size are always on hand everywhere at rents of every degree. He whom our own estimate or that of others requires to pay £500 or £1,000 a year for his house need not balk in his liberal ambition. A very similar article is available at a third or fourth of the amount for others whose social obligations are less exacting. For Parisians of corresponding ranks house rents are less accommodating. A generation back Paris resembled the present fashionable quarters of London in the juxtaposition of cheap and dear dwellings. The more exclusive streets were intersected and elbow'd by modest lanes. In mansions tenanted in their lower stories by the rich and illustrious, artisans and students occupied the attics. The Empire cleared away the alleys so far as its influence extended. The capitalists who worked on the lines which Baron Haussmann and his less despotic successors laid down built palaces of a grandeur demanding rents that only prodigals or millionaires can properly pay. Often they had no option as to the kind of structure to be erected. When they had doubtless preferred the sumptuous tenement to humbler fabrics, for the reasons M. Leroy Beaujou gives. There is, too, a custom in these things. The genius of the locality is as strong with Parisian capitalists investing their millions of francs in architecture as with their tenants. It probably does not occur to the purchaser of a plot of ground in the fashionable quarter of Paris that he might make a greater profit from his property by raising half-a-dozen small houses in place of a single mansion. Gradually enormous edifices are monopolizing not merely the former fashionable quarter, but spaces devoted previously to gardens, and others which were once distinctly plebeian. Boulevards with huge structures, rented, if not by persons with social pretensions, by none who cannot pay high terms, are fast invading regions hitherto the homes of artisans and small shopkeepers. A two-edged consequence may be anticipated, and M. Leroy Beaujou points it out. The widening of the area marked out by the magnificence of the houses as a rightful locality for the rich must tend to a reduction of rents in favour of that class. Landlords will have to compete for tenants instead of tenants for landlords. For the moment, until a new flood of wealth and extravagance in Europe brings a fresh tide of customers, interminable stretches of additional boulevards and avenues threaten a glut in the Paris market for palaces. On the other hand, the working classes and the middle classes are likely to be the more cramped for the benefit their social superiors seem about to derive. The multiplication of luxurious abodes means a diminution of those of a more modest order relatively, and, perhaps, absolutely also. The remedy is obvious. If the mansions of the wealthy leave no room within radius of a mile or two from the Madeleine for low-rented apartments, the evicted professional man or clerk should migrate to a distance of three miles or four miles. Londoners adopt the alternative as much from pleasure as necessity. A middle-class Londoner thinks it no hardship to come to his regular business or his occasional amusements from a remote suburb. A Londoner, when he has finished the labour of the day, goes home to remain there till the labour of the next day commences. If the habits of English middle-class life resemble those of Parisian middle-class life, Camberwell and Canden Town, and Bayswater, and Islington would lose two-thirds of their inhabitants. A Parisian separated from his afternoon and evening *cafe* on the fashionable boulevard, and his promenade on the Champs Elysées, by an interval of half the town concedes with himself as an exile. In course of time he will have to consent to the banishment. But he struggles against a change which is for him a parting of soul and body. Rather than acquiesce patiently in a migration which signifies the surrender of the easy diversions of outdoor existence, he submits to a rent as much above his means as is the accommodation it procures below the standard of comforts he needs and ought to enjoy.—*Times*.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

To give peace and prosperity to Ireland should be our endeavour; at the same time we must be cautious with experiments that may only bring more hate and distress upon ourselves. And precisely that may be the upshot of success with a scheme of peasant proprietorship. In what way, for one, becomes visible as soon as we ask what it is that keeps the whole turmoil alive in Ireland. The answer of course is, hatred of landlordism and hatred of English rule. But if the State becomes landlord (and under any possible plan of peasant proprietorship it will at least seem to be landlord), all this detestation will be concentrated upon English rule, its representatives and administrators. That, at any rate, is to be expected. For the State must collect its dues in bad seasons as well as good, in unprosperous and in fruitful districts alike; and Land Leagues will still exist to watch the operation of the new law; and it will be strange indeed if, with such objects in view as they avow, these societies abandon the tactics which in two years

have brought the Greatest Statesman of his Age into a condition of acknowledged dependency. In Ireland the State is hated for attempting to enforce landlord rights when it does so on behalf of private individuals as an impartial, quite disinterested, even involuntary executive of law. How, then, will the State fare in Ireland when it becomes landlord, agent, process-server, sheriff, and "brutal soldiery" all in one? It is very necessary to ask these questions in time. For why may depend upon it there will be bad seasons as well as good; the rent or annuity paid to the State will not be easier to provide than the rent paid to landlords; and Agitation will still be at work with the old purpose of making "no rent" a means of forcing England to let Ireland go. The Anti-rent agitators have won much already; they will hail with delight these schemes of peasant proprietorship, undoubtedly with the hope and expectation of winning more and triumphing more. How have the Irish tenantry been enabled to struggle through bad years hitherto? By the remission of rent, and only by the remission of rent; except when it has become necessary to supplement that form of relief by public subscriptions of food and money. But when the landlords are expropriated, who is to make this remission in bad years? The State: there would be no help for it. For the State will stand in the place of the landlord, and will be expected to remit sooner and more handsomely. Then "arrears" must be looked for: and, in Ireland, the State will be in no better position to evict for arrears on its own account than on behalf of individual proprietors. This brings us to the contemplation of another mischief that will probably spring from an established system of peasant proprietorship, and one which no ingenuities of legislation can provide against. Remission and arrears will almost certainly be taken hold of for party purposes. The contention of parties has grown keener every day and is likely to grow more keen in the immediate future. It is one of the blessings of an extended suffrage that the Irish vote has become almost as disturbing, as commanding a factor in English as in American politics. Let a bad season in Ireland coincide with the near approach of a general election, or any severe party crisis, and Irish distress need not be pressing to call up the Oots to demand remission of payments to the State or determine the Ins for it must be granted. And no matter whether the move is made by one party or the other; its opponent will hardly dare to say nay, if there is any ground of plausibility for the move to go upon. Upon this danger we need not enlarge. It will be seen on five minutes reflection that here is a sort of traffic in which the Irish agitators, as well as the Oots and Ins, are pretty sure to engage at every opportunity, and that it must prove dangerous and demoralizing in the highest degree.—*St. James's Gazette*.

MONEY-LENDERS AND BORROWERS.

As the charge against the Marquis of Huntly is *sub judice*, we are estopped from commenting on the fact or merits of the case; but we may refer to an observation made by the Lord Mayor at the last hearing at the Mansion House, because it raises a question of general interest to lenders and borrowers:—

The Lord Mayor said:—"It was all very well for the prosecutors to state that they believed the defendant had a rental of £11,000; but when a man was walking about trying to get a loan of £5,000, he confessed it seemed to him that the onus of investigating the title to the property was not upon the defendant, but upon the persons pressing the charge."

In reply to that observation, Mr. E. Clarke, who appeared for the prosecution, said:—"It was not yet the law of England that a man might make a false pretence to the court; but the objection urged by the Lord Mayor was not well founded, as the vendor, if he had been guilty of an unlawful act, would probably be liable to criminal prosecution."

The Lord Mayor intended to suggest that the principle of *caveat emptor* is applicable to the business of money-lending. If a vendor makes a fundamentally false statement—if, for example, he makes a false statement as to the description of the thing he is selling, he acts unlawfully. But the grossest puffery on the part of the vendor is lawful. If a man induces a customer to buy gooseberry wine as champagne, that is a fraud; but he would not be a fraud to persuade a customer to buy the vendor's gooseberry wine as good and suitable as champagne. The buyer must look after his own interest, for the law will do no more for him than protect him from fundamental false pretence. It may be doubtful whether the principle applies to money-lending, but there is no valid reason why it should not be applied to that business.

The borrower will naturally try to get higher interest by the pretence that the security is not so good as the borrower asserts. But if the borrower does not make a fundamentally false statement, ought he to be liable to prosecution for puffing the value of his security? Is it expedient that the lender should be allowed to virtually say to the borrower—"I shall not take the trouble to test the value of your security you offer. If you deceive me I shall prosecute you?" It would probably be better for the law to treat the money-lender as it does the vendor, not to protect him or to hold him responsible for his fundamental false pretence.

There have been cases of persons who lend on bills of sale at prodigious rates prosecuting the borrowers for alleged false pretences on points upon which the lenders could have readily obtained accurate information; and in some of these cases it has been demonstrated that the object of the criminal procedure was to enforce the payment of the lender's claim.

Besides, it is not easy to detect the money-lender, because he knows that the security is first-class and without flaw, the borrower can obtain the loan at the market rate, and without having to hawk his security from office to office.—*Evening Standard*.

The motion was then withdrawn, and after a short conversation between Mr. Sclater-Bourne and Mr. Childers in reference to the fires in Woolmer Forest the House went into Committee of Supply, and was engaged until a late hour on the Army Estimates. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE LIFTING OF THE 100-TON GUNS.

In preparation for the landing of the 100-ton guns at Gibraltar and Malta were made at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Friday. The ingenious lifting apparatus designed for the purpose by Colonel Ingalls is now complete. It is constructed for the most part of materials in hand for other uses, chiefly the iron beams employed in the fortifications, and, although massive, is of a very simple character. In order to meet the peculiarities of the landing-stages where the guns have to be disembarked, the weight of the apparatus and its load has been distributed on the land side of the highway. One of the 100-ton guns was brought on board the vessel which had been sent to the port of Gibraltar, and the weapon was raised with ease by sixty artillerymen working at a capstan on an elevated platform in rear of the gun. Every part of the gear acted perfectly. Without further trial it will be sent on in advance of the guns to the Mediterranean, and directly hurried away.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The House of Commons reassembled after the Easter recess. The attendance was very small, and as several of the Ministers were not in their places most of the questions of which notice had been given had to be postponed. Mr. C. Lewis asked the Attorney-General whether Mr. Parnell could be rearrested under the warrant now out against him, and whether if a new warrant were needed it must not be for a new offence; but the Attorney-General said he had received no adequate notice of the question, and desired that it might be postponed until Tuesday.

ARMY BILL.

The Army (Annual) Bill was passed through Committee, and several amendments were moved by Mr. Sexton. On one of them—extending and making more easily enforceable the liability of soldiers to maintain their wives and children—there was a prolonged conversation. Mr. Sexton urged in support of it that it was identical with a proposal made by Mr. P. Taylor some years ago, when it was supported by a large number of members now in the Ministry on the other side. He also pointed out that 13 members of the present Ministry had voted for it. Mr. Childers admitted that it was a matter which required very careful consideration, and he undertook that it should be fully examined before next year, and on a division the Clause was negatived by 116 to 9.

GETEWAY.

On the order for going into Supply on the Army Estimates,

Mr. Gorst brought forward the case of Cetewayo, and moved an address to the Crown praying for his immediate release from captivity. In support of his motion, he said that he had written to the Foreign Minister asking him to release Cetewayo, and that he had received no answer. The Earl of Clarendon, the Foreign Minister, had voted for the release. Mr. Gorst urged that the Zulu war was unjust and unnecessary—that it was forced on Cetewayo, and that he had never been unfriendly to the English power. He combated also the statement that he had been tyrannical and oppressive to his own people, and replying to the objection that his release would disturb the settlement of Zululand, he read extracts from the recent Blue-book, illustrating the bloodshed and anarchy which he contended at present prevailed there, and to remedy which he said the British resident was powerless. Either we ought to leave Zululand alone, or we should interfere with such effect as would preserve peace and order there; but by keeping Cetewayo in confinement we virtually made ourselves responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the country.

Mr. W. Fowler, in seconding the motion, eulogized the capacities of Cetewayo—the general mildness of his rule, and his friendliness to England. If he were restored to Zululand, he would be rapidly accepted as a ruler, and would restore it to tranquillity, and in reply to the objection urged by Lord Chelmsford that his release would be followed by the re-establishment of the Zulu army, he pointed out that conditions might be imposed on him in that respect.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government was not at all satisfied with the motion on any matter of principle, but he contended that the question was not ripe for decision by the Executive, much less for my interference in the House of Commons. The interests of South Africa, especially of Zululand, must be the determining considerations, not the justice or injustice of the Zulu war; and the Government as yet had not sufficient information to enable them to come to a conclusion. He admitted that the present condition of Zululand was not satisfactory, but the authorities were not by any means agreed as to the arrangements which would be the best to restore peace. It was certain that Cetewayo, if released, would be a power in the country, but it was not so certain that he would be accepted unanimously by the people. The Government could not take steps of its own without obtaining the full assent of the Zulu nation.

Mr. Gorst intimated his willingness to withdraw the motion, and after some remarks from Sir D. Wedderburn and Mr. Alderman Fowler in favour of the restoration of Cetewayo, the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 19—20, 1882.

THE CASE OF MACLEAN.

The question of the responsibility of criminals with disordered or ill-balanced minds has been, perhaps, rather too frequently before the public of late; and the distinction between absolute or congenital insanity and morbid impulses has not been very clearly preserved. Maclean seems to belong unquestionably to the class of persons suffering from chronic dementia, and is, therefore, rightly adjudged to be absolved from criminal responsibility. He will be detained during her Majesty's pleasure, and so kept out of further mischief either towards himself or others. Distressing as the incident has been, and grave as was the danger incurred, there are circumstances in the case which may even be regarded with satisfaction. The crime has been proved to be absolutely unconnected with any form of political disaffection, and, as the work of an irresponsible person, is reduced almost to the category of accidents. In other countries similar attempts, even when the sanity of the perpetrators was called in question, have been in some way bound up with social and political questions, and with the wrongs of classes or individuals. Consequently it has been necessary to attach greater importance to them, and to take most stringent precautions in order to prevent their recurrence. Here there would be much logic in pressing for the punishment of the wretched lunatic, whose insane act caused such consternation, as there was in the medieval practice of hanging an animal for homicide, or making a *deadron* of a chattel which had caused a person's death. The trial of Maclean, notwithstanding the interest which it created, and the ceremony with which it was invested, has ended in a just and temperate verdict, and that within as short a limit of time as though it had been the most commonplace criminal inquiry possible. This is as it should be, and affords the most striking proof of the immunity which our country really enjoys from Socialistic disturbance. Dissatisfied, and even disaffected classes there may be in the Empire, but no sane person has yet conceived the diabolical plan of calling attention to his grievances by attacking the first and most honoured Lady in the land. The attempt upon the life of the Queen naturally aroused a feeling of universal indignation, but no sooner had the first thrill of horror passed than it was succeeded by one of general thankfulness at the escape of her Majesty and the Princess, her daughter. Had the result of the Trial gone to show that even the most unreasonable deliberate malice or social discontent had prompted the deed, an uneasy feeling would necessarily have been left behind. As it is, public apprehensions are quieted by the verdict, while public justice is at the same time satisfied, and there remains nothing but to thank Providence once more for having spared the life of a beloved Queen to whose virtues and devotion to the national interests the welfare of the country is so largely due.—*Standard*.

THE RIOTS IN CORNWALL.

What is the cause of the invariable and necessary connection, in the popular mind, between religion and rioting? The disturbances at Camborne, in West Cornwall, are only the latest example of a process that seems normal, however disagreeable. A dispute arose between the presumably Celtic people of West Cornwall and certain presumably Celtic immigrants from Ireland. The Irishmen had been brought from their beautiful island to Falmouth in the hope of receiving work to do at the Cape. But for some unexplained reason the hopes held out to them proved illusory, and they led a more or less nomadic life in the south of England. No man's temper would have been improved by the experience of the Irishmen, which too much resembled that of Sir F. Roberts. Sir F. Roberts, too, was promised work at the Cape, and when he arrived at the Cape he was informed that his services were not required. But, provoking as was their lot, two of the Irishmen cannot be excused for having fallen on an Englishman and assaulted him brutally without provocation. For this offence the united Irishmen were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, to a punishment which did not, perhaps, satisfy the great revenue of the people of Camborne. They pelted the prisoners in the streets through which, it seems, those captives were marched. But even this addition to the penalties of the law was not enough. An Irishman (as was only natural) had given evidence in favour of his countrymen. For this offence the patriots of Camborne seized the Irishman, and threw him into a saw pit, whence he was "taken out covered with blood." The crowd then wrecked the International Law Agency, during its metropolitan career, was also secretary to a mining company. Similar mental and moral proclivities fed both undertakings. A good many shareholders in Indian gold mining enterprises might with equal sagacity have enrolled themselves in Mr. Rogers's genealogical register. When a man once is persuaded, as are many, if not most, that he is the centre of the universe, he finds nothing extraordinary and suspicious in a sudden revelation that there is money in the Court of Chancery which belongs to him. If there is money in the Court of Chancery, of which there can be no doubt, who should have a better claim to it than he? That his investment in a gold mine, about which he is not entitled to declare of his own knowledge even that the plot of ground exists, is to return, to him of all men, bearing pagoda fruit ten-fold and twenty and a hundred-fold. Boundless self-love, rather than exceptional stolidity, the quality on which men like Mr. Rogers rely for recruiting their dupes.—*Times*.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the early part of the session was occupied by the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. LEAHY. Its object is to require annual instead of triennial elections and to substitute by ballot for the present system. It was supported by Mr. Gray, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Findlater, and others, and accepted on the part of the Government by the Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Hibbert. Mr. Phonet, on the other hand, opposed it and thought that the subjects were dealt with at all it should be by the Government, but on a division the Bill was carried by 95 to 31.

Mr. A. DIXON next moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Elections Expenses Bill, which embodies the proposals frequently made in the House to throw the returning officer's expenses on the rates, but provides in addition that candidates who do not obtain an actual majority of the electors shall undergo a second election.

Mr. R. YORKE led the opposition to the bill, arguing that this was an inopportune moment for throwing a new charge on the ratepayers when the Government was about to deal with the full question of local rates. It was a small matter, no doubt, and, perhaps, not worth struggling hard against except as a principle, and whether the bill were carried or not, the position of working men's candidates would remain pretty much the same. Sir J. Lopes, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Alexander Foyler, and Mr. Talbot also supported the bill in the interest of the ratepayers, and also because they foresaw that it would lead to a great increase in the number of candidates.

Mr. BROADBENT, on the other hand, supported the bill, because it would give a larger choice of candidates to constituencies and would place on a sounder footing the relations between members and constituents. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Labouchere also supported the bill.

Mr. SERJEANT SIMON objected strongly to the proposal for second elections, which he said, would prevent him supporting the bill; and Mr. Cropper also dissented from the bill in its present form, without any security against the multiplication of bogus candidates.

Mr. HIBBERT, on the part of the Government, accepted the principle of the bill—that constituents and not candidates should bear the expenses, but decidedly opposed the clause relating to second elections. Mr. Fawcett also argued in favour of the financial portion of the bill.

Mr. S. LEGUINOUX, on this, remarked that he had never believed much in the Government sympathy for the ratepayers, and this readiness to throw additional burdens on them convinced him that nothing was to be expected from them.

Mr. C. LEWIS made some pungent comments on the conduct of the Government, and especially on the absence of all the Cabinet Ministers from the debate. Mr. D. Davies and Mr. Duckham, both speaking from the Liberal side, spoke strongly against the bill, and in the course of the second reading was carried by the narrow majority of 2—87 to 85.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

THE CAMBORNE RIOTERS.

During the early part of Wednesday Camborne was comparatively quiet when contrasted with the heat and confusion which reigned there throughout the greater portion of the previous day. There is no doubt, however, that were it not for the precautions taken by the magistrates and police there would have been a renewal of the violence and riot which characterised the proceedings in the town on Tuesday. The magistrates for the East Penwith Division held a private meeting on Wednesday morning, after which they issued a public notice disowning the rebels in the streets, and cautioning the inhabitants to remain indoors as much as possible. They also sent notices to the hotel and innkeepers in the town, requesting them to close their houses after four o'clock in the afternoon, and over one hundred special constables were sworn in. A large number of police from various parts of the county were drafted into the town, and, if considered necessary, a small detachment of military will be called out to a house, will not, however, be resorted to unless it is assumed a much more serious aspect than at present. Large numbers of men have been loitering about the streets, but the means adopted to preserve order have to a certain extent had a beneficial result. In the evening, some policemen went at Smallcombe's eating-house, partaking of refreshments, when the window of the room in which they were seated was smashed in, and one of the constables was roughly handled by the mob. A strong detachment of police, under Colonel Gilbert, the Chief Constable, went to the assistance of their comrades, and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. As yet no arrests have been made. The police, however, seem to have an idea as to who are the ringleaders, and will doubtless take proceedings against them when the public excitement is abated. The outrage on the Roman Catholic Church has greatly excited the Irishmen. The fact is, too, that their children were obliged to huddle together in one or two huts, not knowing what would become of them, whilst their parents and brothers patrolled outside to give warning of the approach of the mob, has so aroused the Irish fury that they seem to have lost all fear for themselves, and they vow that they are prepared to suffer death if only they can have their revenge. The ill-feeling is represented as springing from the depredations of the recently imported Irish, and not from the conduct of Camborne's born Irishmen. It now transpires that Father M'Key was chased until his strength was almost exhausted, when tremblingly scaled a wall in the dark, and dropped into a field out of sight of his pursuers. The female Catholics and Irish in the town are particularly strict, and on Wednesday night a crowd assembled and pelted the police with stones. The chief constable gave orders to clear the street, and in the rush that ensued several persons were trampled under foot and injured. A large party of roughs went on an expedition to Brea, a mile out, but returned without the expected collision occurring. The dislodged Irish families are being hospitably entertained by neighbouring farmers. At eleven o'clock everything promised well for a peaceful night.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Prince Leo-dal, Duke of Albany, also drove out. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, walked this morning.

The Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louis, Victoria, and Maud, attended by Miss Knollys, Mlle. Vauthier, and Mr. Holzmann, arrived at Marlborough House on Wednesday from Sandringham.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have arrived at Lord Donington's house on Carlton-house-terrace from Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Marquis Conyngham's condition was less encouraging on Wednesday morning. Dr. Falls and Mr. Venning saw his lordship shortly after nine o'clock, and at 10 a.m. the following bulletin was issued:—"Lord Conyngham has passed a quiet night, but his general condition this morning shows considerable improvement." On Wednesday night at ten o'clock the following bulletin was issued:—"Lord Conyngham has passed a quiet day, and there is an increase of strength since the morning."

DEATH OF SIR HENRY COLE.—The death is announced of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., late director of the South Kensington Museum, and Inspector-General of the Science and Art Department. Sir Henry was seventy-four years of age.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at their residence on Carlton-house-terrace from Walmer Castle.

The following bulletin was issued at Bradgate Hall at noon on Wednesday:—"The Earl of Stamford continues to make slow but satisfactory progress.—C. H. MARSHALL, M.D. JOHN WRIGHT."

Sir John Edwards-Moss and Miss Edwards-Moss have arrived at 1, Einse-more-gardens, from the Continent.

Lady Louisa Penson is staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Mr. Gladstone entertained the following gentlemen at dinner on Wednesday night at his official residence in Downing-street:—Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.; Viscount Baring, M.P.; Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, M.P.; Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P.; Sir Charles Forster, Bart., M.P.; Sir Henry Grey, M.P.; C. G. M., Mr. C. Acland, M.P.; Mr. R. Brett, M.P.; Mr. M. Brooks, M.P.; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P.; Mr. Cartwright, M.P.; Colonel Colthurst, M.P.; Mr. Dillwyn, M.P.; Mr. G. S. Foijame, M.P.; Mr. G. Russell, M.P.; the Rev. Malcolm Macmillan, and Mr. G. Leverton Gower.

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LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

There will be four processions at the marriage of the Duke of Albany, which bids fair to be a truly gorgeous pageant. The Princess of Wales, the Queen of the Netherlands, and the Royal guests at the Castle, will start at St. George's Chapel at a quarter before twelve, and on arriving at the grand entrance, will proceed through the nave to their places. The choir at noon the Queen will start from the Castle, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princess Victoria of Hesse. Her Majesty will be dressed in white, and near the altar in a state procession, which will include the heralds and the great officers. A quarter-of-an-hour later the bridegroom will start, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and by the Grand Duke of Hesse, who are to be his supporters. Directly this procession has reached the chapel, the bride will follow, accompanied in the carriage by her father, the Prince of Waldeck, and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands. The Queen's *cortege* will consist of three carriages, and eight will be used in those of the brides and bridegroom.

One of Prince Leopold's gifts to his bride is a fan of most delicate workmanship and design. The sticks are of goldfish pearl, inlaid with gold, which grows paler in tint as the tapering points are approached. The material of the fan itself is lace leaf, on which the designs of the garlands and roses are repeated, the blossoms chosen being marguerites, flowers which, with the daffodil and pink, are immensely in favour at present. Between each daisy wreath are roses, the petals of which are detached and form a fluttering shower with the slightest movement of the fan.

Mr. and Mrs. TENNYSON have left town for the season, and are staying for a short time at their place, near Haslemere, before going to the Isle of Wight. Mr. Tennyson has not only finished, but has carefully revised, his *Wakeman*, which I have been given to Mr. Irving, on the understanding that it is to be brought out within a given time.

Gold in the windpipe is as unusual a form of themodity as it may be painful and dangerous. The Earl of Dumaine is suffering from it, following upon a serious attack of bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs.

The Duchess of Argylle is still confined to her room from the effects of her recent serious illness.

The large estates of the late Lady Harriett Scott-Benck pass to her sister, Lady Osmond, and as they are strictly settled on the descendants in the line of Portland, they will ultimately come to the infant son of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, the property now held under the same trusts by Lady Ossington and the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, the value of the whole amounting to about £50,000 a year.

The latest news of Cetewayo is that he requested to be provided with more wives.

When this was refused, he expressed a wish that those now with him might be changed for others, as he was getting tired of them.

It is much to be hoped that the authorities will profit by their first experience of the new system of paying the Army pensions.

Heretofore, every pensioner has been in receipt of his money for the first quarter of the year by April 4, at the very latest. This year, and under the new system of sending the remittances direct, not one-third of the men have got their pay up to the present date, and, as a consequence, the utmost distress, and in many cases—some of which are personally known to me—actual privation of food, are suffered.

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The Dedication Service necessarily differed in no special respect, unless it be in one of the Collects, from the Evening Service. The sermon was preached by Canon Gregory.

On being landed at New York, it was found that sixteen horses could not drag him, although hundreds of men were also pulling at ropes attached to the car, and it was not until the additional aid of two elephants had been procured that the van could be moved.

It therefore appears that ten English draft horses are equal to sixteen American horses and two elephants. I do not take the army of rope-pulling men into account, nor the fact that, according to the dolorous tale of Scott, Jumbo has lost half-a-ton in weight since he left London.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ANNIVERSARY.

Though Hughenden Church witnessed on Wednesday no such dense and distinguished gathering as last spring congregated round the vault where Lord Beaconsfield was carried to his rest under a pall of flowers, it was the scene of a ceremonial almost equally touching, and still more significant of the affection in which the memory of the great Statesman is held by faithful friend and chivalrous foe.

The Vicar of Hughenden, the Rev. H. Broadbent, had conceived the happy idea of celebrating the anniversary of the death of the Lord of the Manor by the solemn dedication of the various monuments erected in the sacred edifice. Foremost among these is the Monument presented by the Queen, which stands over the seat which Lord Beaconsfield occupied for so many years in Hughenden Church. There are, moreover, the East Window, presented by Lord Rowton, Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, and Sir Philip Rose jointly; two bells, to complete the peal, presented by Mr. Robert Warner; a pair of brass candelabra, presented by two members of Lord Beaconsfield's household; and, finally, the South Window, presented by the Undergraduates of Oxford, a number of whom on Wednesday drove over from the University in order to be present at the ceremony.

High Wycombe is not the most convenient place in the world to get to, or to get away from; and the hour, three o'clock, at which the Dedication Service commenced, was late for those who wished to stay until the close and afterwards return to London.

Possibly it would have been "unconventional" to have commenced the Evening Service before Three; and the Vicar of Hughenden is a great stickler in such matters.

The grave of Lord Beaconsfield, which has been made familiar to all by photograph and by description, was again covered with floral wreaths, crown, and baskets, most of them composed of primroses. This year wild flowers are full three weeks earlier than usual; and so primroses are fast fading in all but the tidiest places. Enough, however, are left to make scores of coronals for Lord Beaconsfield's grave. The Queen sent two wreaths, one of primroses and the other of immortelles. There was only one hole in the former momento, and it looked almost out of place among the crowd of simpler yet more truly beautiful tributes. One basket was full of marsh marigolds, numbers of which still hang the streamlets that run through Hughenden Manor. In the basket had an outer circle of primroses, the centre being filled with forget-me-nots. Doubtless the year is still remote when this method of honouring the memory of Lord Beaconsfield will be abandoned.

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THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

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NICE 15, QUAI MASSENA.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met again after the Easter recess, and the Lord CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at four o’clock, in conformity with the new Sessional Order agreed to before the holidays.

THE CONVICT LAMSON.

The Earl of MILLTOWN gave notice that on Saturday he would ask the noble Earl who represented the Home Office in their Lordship’s House whether there was any existing precedent for the interference of a Foreign Government in a criminal judgment pronounced by an English Court of Justice in a British subject for a crime committed in Egypt.

Mr. DILKE asked with whom the Convict Lamson carried on its negotiations, whether with native tribes, the Egyptian Government, or the Sultan.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY (ESTABLISHMENT) BILL.

On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE this bill passed through Committee.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o’clock.

THE IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A MEMBER SUSPENDED.

The earlier hours of the sitting were occupied by an animated conversation—which grew almost into a debate—on the condition of Ireland and the Irish policy of the Government. It arose out of a question put by Mr. Sexton in reference to the action of Mr. Clifford Lloyd in preventing the erection of certain huts for the reception of evicted tenants, and circular issued by the head of the police in County Clare for the protection of Mr. McNamee, which the police are told among other things that it “was done ‘accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of that person being about to commit murder,” he would exonerate himself by the production of the circular. Mr. Forster replied that the huts were not permitted because they were intended for purposes of intimidation, and as to the circular, he had not received full information about it.

On this Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment of the House, and denounced in vehement terms what he called the gross and scandalous barbarism of the circular, which he regarded as an incitement to murder, and charged on the Government, and especially on their policy in regard to arrears, the blame for the present disturbed condition of the country.

Mr. Foote warmly eulogized the zeal and courage of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who he said, had protected hundreds of men and women against the intimidation of the Land League, and had done more than any other man to defeat the “No-rent” policy. As to the circular, it had been issued without the knowledge of the authorities of Dublin Castle, and whilst Mr. McNamee remarked in a sarcastic tone that the Land League had shown no concern for the evicted tenants in the West, he only erected huts when political capital could be manufactured at the same time.

Mr. SWARZON strongly condemned the circular, the unauthorized issue of which he thought illustrated the incompetency of the Irish Executive, and asked whether it was intended to leave the Inspector in his present position? He insisted, too, that some great change in policy was required, and if the Government persevered in its present course the state of Ireland, he predicted, would go from bad to worse. Mr. O’Shaughnessy spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Redmond attacked Mr. Forster, who, he said, would not have broken certain pledges he gave on the Disturbance Bill if he had been an honest man and a honest politician.” In this there were told to the Chair, the Speaker called for a withdrawal of the words. Mr. Redmond responded by expressing his regret that the rules of the House prevented the insertion of the truth, at which there were loud cries of “Order,” and “Name him,” and Mr. Speaker again called for a withdrawal. Mr. Redmond said he withdrew the words, but was sorry that the rules of the House prevented him making use of them. The Speaker thereupon said he regarded these expressions as offensive to the House as much as to Mr. Forster, and proceeded to “name” Mr. Redmond in the form of the Standing Order. Lord Hartington immediately moved that Mr. Redmond be suspended for the remainder of the sitting, which was carried by 207 to 12, and Mr. Redmond accordingly retired from the House.

Sir NORTHCOTE, resuming the conversation, expressed a hope that, while Mr. Forster would do what he thought fitting in regard to the circular, it would be understood that the House of Commons fully supported the Government in the measures they might find necessary in the critical state of Ireland, for the preservation of law and order. They had no wish to weaken the hands of those charged with the maintenance of order and the protection of the magistrates.

Mr. O’CONNOR Power complained that Mr. Forster had never consulted a single Irish member with regard to his policy, and Lord HARTINGTON pointed out that Mr. Forster, not having received full information from Ireland as to the circular could not give further explanation, and agreed with Sir S. Northcote that nothing could be done to dislodge those whose duty it was to protect the magistrates.

Mr. LABOURGHE made some remarks, and Mr. Cowen, while disapproving altogether of Mr. Forster’s policy, protested against the notion that he should be made a victim, inasmuch as the Government and the Liberal party generally were equally responsible for that policy. After this Mr. Sexton withdrew his motion.

EYOT.

Baron DE WORMS asked whether it was true that her Majesty’s Government had recommended the Egyptian Government to enter into a convention with the Governments of Great Britain and Italy for the cession to Italy of a portion of territory in the Bay of Assab, on the west coast of the Red Sea; whether this action was at variance with the policy he had followed by her Majesty’s Government as regards the territorial interests on the Egyptian Coast of the Red Sea; whether the Government of the Khedive had remonstrated against the pressure sought to be put upon them in this matter, and had refused to sign the Convention; what was the present state of the negotiations; and, whether there was any objection to communicate to Parliament the text of the proposed Convention, and the correspondence that had taken place in respect thereto.

Sir C. DILKE said her Majesty’s Government had recommended the Turkish and Egyptian Governments to enter into a convention with Italy, to define and limit the rights of an Italian company to certain territory in the Bay of Assab. Her Majesty’s Government considered it would be for the interest of Egypt that such a Convention should be concluded, in order to avoid the complication that might arise from the occupation of territory by this company on an un-

defined footing, and with the view of obtaining the recognition by Italy of the authority of the Sultan over the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea. The Convention was of a commercial character; but there was in it a prohibition of the traffic in arms and of slavery. The Egyptian Government had refused the Convention. The correspondence was going on, and the papers could not be laid on the table without the consent of the Turkish and Egyptian Governments. It must be remembered that her Majesty’s Government had to deal with accomplished facts, as they found this Company with a territorial settlement already obtained, and the course they recommended was that best calculated to promote the interests of this country and of Egypt.

Mr. DILKE asked with whom the Convict Lamson carried on its negotiations, whether with native tribes, the Egyptian Government, or the Sultan.

Sir C. DILKE said they appeared to have obtained concessions from various local tribes. They had occupied their settlement for a considerable time, even before the right hon. gentleman left office.

Baron DE WORMS stated that in consequence of the reply he had received it would be his duty to bring the matter before the House and move a resolution.

THE FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

Lord LENNOX referred to the enormous increase of foreign ironclads as a growing danger to England, and urged the necessity of taking immediate measures for augmenting the British fleet.

Several other members expressed the same views.

Mr. TREVELyan replied by instituting a comparison between British and French fleets. He said England had more sailors than France, and whilst the latter country had no more than 11 ironclads for the active and 29 for the reserve, representing altogether 225,000 tons, Great Britain had 26 ironclads on active service and 23 attached to the Reserve Squadron, the total tonnage being 30,000 tons. The British guns were also more powerful than those of France, which possessed only one ironclad capable of resisting the 38-ton gun. The Admiralty did not dare to needlessly risk for a special gratuity the construction of so large a number of ironclads unless France increased her armaments. In conclusion he expressed his regret that the necessities of the debate should compel him to institute a comparison between the fleets of two friendly Powers. The French Budget Committee of 1879, which was presided over by M. Gambetta, declared in its report that it would be needless to attempt to equal the naval force of Great Britain.

The resolution was rejected without a division.

THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

The greatest naturalist of our time, and perhaps of all time, has passed away. Charles Robert Darwin died on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, Down House, Down, near Beckenham, Kent. He had suffered but a short illness; for a few days he had been somewhat seriously indisposed, but was believed to be recovering. Unfortunately the hope was doomed to disappointment. On Tuesday night he underwent a relapse, being afflicted with pain in the chest and nausea, and this continued and grew worse till four o’clock on Wednesday afternoon, when he expired. Happily, he continued conscious till within a quarter of an hour of his death. During his illness he had been attended by Dr. Norman Moore, Dr. Andrew Clarke, Dr. Moxon, and Dr. Aitrey of St. George’s Hospital, and Dr. Parker of the Royal Infirmary. He had suffered from a disease almost to the last day in harmony with an active life, which in its latest year saw that remarkable work on the production of vegetable mould by worms. There would seem to be something in science which prolongs life. Newton died at 85; Herschel the elder at 84, and the younger at 79; Lyell at 78; Murchison, 79; all profits, at any rate, that hard thinking need not shorten existence. Mr. Darwin completed his 73d year on the 12th of February last, having on that date in the year 1809 seen the light in the town of Shrewsbury. He was in his own person a striking illustration of his doctrine of descent and heredity, having inherited genius from both sides of the house. On his mother’s side he was grandson of the famous Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the modern English manufacture of pottery; his father, Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, a physician of Shrewsbury, and done sufficient original scientific work to entitle him to the F.R.S.; while his grandfather was the “poetical, philanthropic, scientific physician,” who wrote “The Botanic Gardens,” “The Temple of Nature,” “Zoology,” and “Origin of Society,” and who actually held and taught two generations ago the essentials of the doctrine which has made his grandson immortal. Thus was seen the author of “The Origin of Species” a survival of the spirit of philosophic inquiry and daring speculation of his grandfathers, and of the inventive faculty, and, perhaps, also the aesthetic and artistic love of beauty that made Nature lovely to him.

Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. Healy declaimed in indignant language against Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the police circular, and the general failure of the Ministerial policy in Ireland; while Mr. M. Henry remarked in a sarcastic tone that the Land League had shown no concern for the evicted tenants in the West, only to erect huts when political capital could be manufactured at the same time.

Mr. SWARZON strongly condemned the circular, the unauthorized issue of which he thought illustrated the incompetency of the Irish Executive, and asked whether it was intended to leave the Inspector in his present position?

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policy was required, and if the Government

persevered in its present course the state of

Ireland, he predicted, would go from bad to worse. Mr. O’Shaughnessy spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Redmond attacked Mr. Forster, who, he said, would not have broken certain pledges he gave on the Disturbance Bill if he had been an honest man and an honest politician.” In this there were told to the Chair, the Speaker called for a withdrawal of the words. Mr. Redmond responded by expressing his regret that the rules of the House prevented the insertion of the truth, at which there were loud cries of “Order,” and “Name him,” and Mr. Speaker again called for a withdrawal. Mr. Redmond said he withdrew the words, but was sorry that the rules of the House prevented him making use of them. The Speaker thereupon said he regarded these expressions as offensive to the House as much as to Mr. Forster, and proceeded to “name” Mr. Redmond in the form of the Standing Order. Lord Hartington immediately moved that Mr. Redmond be suspended for the remainder of the sitting, which was carried by 207 to 12, and Mr. Redmond accordingly retired from the House.

Sir NORTHCOTE, resuming the conversation, expressed a hope that, while Mr. Forster would do what he thought fitting in regard to the circular, it would be understood that the House of Commons fully supported the Government in the measures they might find necessary in the critical state of Ireland, for the preservation of law and order. They had no wish to weaken the hands of those charged with the maintenance of order and the protection of the magistrates.

Mr. LABOURGHE made some remarks, and Mr. Cowen, while disapproving altogether of Mr. Forster’s policy, protested against the notion that he should be made a victim, inasmuch as the Government and the Liberal party generally were equally responsible for that policy. After this Mr. Sexton withdrew his motion.

EYOT.

Baron DE WORMS asked whether it was

true that her Majesty’s Government had re-

commended the Egyptian Government to

enter into a convention with the Govern-

ments of Great Britain and Italy for the cession

to Italy of a portion of territory in the Bay

of Assab, on the west coast of the Red Sea;

whether this action was at variance with

the policy he had followed by her Majes-

ty’s Government as regards the territorial

interests of the Khedive; whether the Gov-

ernment of the Khedive had remonstrated

against the pressure sought to be put upon

them in this matter, and had refused to sign

the Convention; what was the present state

of the negotiations; and, whether there was

any objection to communicate to Parlia-

ment the text of the proposed Conven-

tion, and the correspondence that had

taken place in respect thereto.

Sir C. DILKE said her Majesty’s Govern-

ment had recommended the Turkish and

Egyptian Governments to enter into a con-

vention with Italy, to define and limit the

rights of an Italian company to certain ter-

ritory in the Bay of Assab. Her Majes-

ty’s Government considered it would be

for the interest of Egypt that such a Conven-

tion should be concluded, in order to avoid the

complication that might arise from the occu-

pation of territory by this company on an un-

defined footing, and with the view of obtain-

ing the recogni-

tion of the Sultan over the Egyptian coast of

the Red Sea. The Convention was of a com-

mercial char-

acter; but there was in it a prohi-

bition of the traffic in arms and of slavery.

The Egyptian Government had refused the

Convention. The correspondence was going

on, and the papers could not be laid on the

table without the

consent of the

Turkish and

Egyptian Gov-

ernments.

defined footing, and with the view of obtain-

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THE IRISH INSPECTOR'S CIRCULAR.

The grotesque circular in which the County Inspector of Constabulary for Clare has embodied his recommendations for the protection of Mr. Clifford Lloyd has furnished the Irish members with an excellent opportunity for an outburst of unmeasured invective. Speaker after speaker denounced on Thursday night this unfortunate production in language of growing violence, until Mr. Redmond, excited by the inflammatory rhetoric of his colleagues, so far overstepped the bounds of Parliamentary decorum as to incur the penalty of suspension. The debate was as barren as it was acrimonious, since Mr. Forster's imperfect information made the pretext for recurring to the subject on Monday next. One of the minor mischiefs of the agrarian agitation is its extinction of the humour which has done much to keep the Irish character sweet. A trace of this invaluable quality would surely have sufficed to suggest a somewhat more appropriate treatment of Inspector Smith's circular. The subject is, no doubt, a serious and even a grim one, but there is something irresistibly comic about the document which the Irish members insisted upon treating in King Cambyses' vein. Passing by minor absurdities, Inspector Smith's magnificent assumption of the power of plenary absolution is alone sufficient to disarm ungentelemanly criticism. It is mere waste of rhetorical thunder to launch it at an official who can announce—"If men should accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of being about to commit murder, I shall exonerate them by coming forward and producing this document." The grammar, no less than the tenor, of this remarkable undertaking seems intended to give assurance that the lion is after all no "fearful wild fowl," but the harmless village amateur. It is not difficult to see how a zealous but puzzle-headed inspector, much perplexed by the immense advantage conferred on the assassin by his assured right of taking the initiative, came to make this desperate effort to prevent what cannot be cured. When the whole Irish party in the House lashes itself into fury and exhausts its knowledge of ancient and modern tyrannies in order to find parallels for the conduct of the bewildered inspector, it simply forces upon the dispassionate observer the reflection that it must have few substantial grievances to dwell upon. If the matter must be taken seriously, Mr. Mitchell Henry's wish that those who condemn the circular would spare a little reprobation for the murderers of their fellow-countrymen, supplies the most just and appropriate comment. If to shoot a man on suspicion of being about to commit murder be the abominable thing it is justly declared to be by the Irish members, with what condemnation shall we visit the premeditated murder of men and women guilty of nothing, and suspected of nothing but a desire to fulfil their daily duties and pursue their ordinary avocations? Mr. Forster, without approving the circular, pointed out with equal courage and justice the enormous difficulty of dealing with murders which all happen in one way—by shots fired from behind a hedge by men perfectly secure of their own escape. It would not be wonderful if a system of reprisals were instituted by the law-abiding population, in comparison with which Inspector Smith's proposals would be mild, and it is, perhaps, not unduly harsh to remind the Irish members that the impunity with which murders are committed in Ireland would long ago have disappeared under the action of vigilance committees had Americans instead of Englishmen been the victims. By far the most important contribution to Thursday night's debate was made by Sir Stafford Northcote, who briefly but emphatically assured the Government that there is no disposition in any quarter to hamper it in its dealings with a very difficult question. On the contrary, the Opposition is ready to support the Executive in whatever steps it may judge necessary for the preservation of law and order, trusting implicitly in the meantime to the selection of measures made by those who alone possess full information and complete responsibility. It can hardly be doubted that had Mr. Gladstone not been unfortunately absent in consequence of slight indisposition, he would have responded in a frank manner to this frank definition of the attitude of the Opposition. The Irish crisis is now felt by all sorts and conditions of men to have gone far beyond the point at which partisan action, or even partisan criticism, is useful or admissible. Whatever doubts may have lingered in some minds as to the real nature of the agitation we have to cope with and the proper methods for dealing with it, all parties are now agreed that the pressing necessity of the hour is the firm and unwavering vindication of the law.—*Times*.

THE GREAT FACTOR IN MODERN POLITICS.

Some time ago an article, attributed to the direct inspiration of Prince Bismarck, declared that the old political and dynastic issues, which had for so many centuries convulsed Europe, were practically exhausted. The old forces of society had lost, or were losing, their hold upon mankind. The nations, though armed to the teeth, had no longer any confidence in armaments, and although every hamlet had its church, the spiritual power had ceased to mould the conscience and shape the lives of mankind. For the first time in the world's history statesmen were face to face with an educated proletariat, with a keen passion for material well-being, and without any active hope of a life beyond the grave. To govern on the old lines was impossible. To waste the resources of statesmanship on the barren issues of politics or of frontiers was suicidal. The solution of the social problem was the task on which the whole energies of the State should be concentrated, and the article concluded by an appeal to the Sovereigns and statesmen of Europe to lay aside their petty differences and devote themselves to the task of ameliorating the condition of the people whom they ruled. Otherwise they would not long continue to rule. Whether or not the long-continued Chancellor inspired this remarkable read-

ing of our times, there can be no doubt, too, which every day is becoming more palpable. From San Francisco to St. Petersburg, from Berlin to Bucharest, the subjects which engross attention are not so much political as social. There are two phases of the social movement one or other of which is in the first order of the day both in the Old World and the New. In this country the labour question is for the moment in abeyance, although the riots which are at this moment disgracing North Wales and Cornwall show that even here there are ample materials for future trouble in the adjustment of the relations between capital and labour. In Ireland and in Scotland the agrarian phase of social unrest monopolizes public attention. Of Ireland we need not speak. In Scotland, the disturbances in Skye are but a sign of a widely spread feeling of discontent on the part of the crofters of the Highlands, which promises before long to display itself in a fashion not to be disposed of by the despatch of policemen from Glasgow. In England, notwithstanding the efforts of the Farmers' Alliance, the agrarian question has not yet assumed an acute phase; but no one can say how long the present lull will last, or how soon the agricultural labourers will insist upon making their claims heard. Our experience is in no way exceptional. Russia, which in other respects differs entirely from Great Britain, resembles us in having to deal with agrarian difficulties that seem almost insoluble. The one great measure of the present reign has been a law abolishing arrears, reducing the annual payment of purchase-money, and facilitating the establishment of peasant proprietorship on a scale beyond the utmost dreams of Mr. W. H. Smith; and a Commission is busily engaged in considering the development and organization of migration from over-peopled districts. The outrages perpetrated in Southern Russia against the Jews, which have now recommenced, are another phase of the same problem. In Roumania, legislation to protect the peasant, not only against his landlord, but also against his creditors, is taking a very unusual shape, necessitated by the reduction of the peasantry to a condition of abject slavery. In Italy the dire distress of the agricultural classes, which is attested by the ravages of the pellagra, is leading to an agitation not unlike the beginnings of the Land League: and signs are not wanting that the Ministers of King Humbert may soon have to deal with a thornier problem than any of those which taxed the genius of Cavour. In Germany the condition of the agriculturist is attracting the attention of the Parliament. In Bavaria one-third of the peasants are said to be completely ruined, and the lot of the remaining two-thirds is hard in the extreme; and Bavaria is only a specimen of the other German States. The labour question, that other phase of the social movement which is the most significant feature of our times, has suddenly come to the front in two countries where for the last ten years trade unionism was either extinct or afraid to assert itself. Both in France and in the United States, strikes and lock-outs are at present much more prominent topics of the day than the purely political strife which centres at Paris and at Washington. In France the relaxation of the laws governing the press and public meeting has given a great stimulus to industrial agitation. Not only has nearly every important industry been troubled by angry disputes, but it is much more important, the working classes have made considerable progress towards the realization of their schemes. The principal of an employer's liability for accidents to his workmen has been recognised, and the necessity for an official inspection of workshops has been admitted by both employers and employees. Still more important is the projected establishment by the Municipality of Paris of a Labour Exchange, at a cost of £500,000, for the organization and distribution of labour throughout the country. In Germany, Prince Bismarck insists on his Bill for the compulsory insurance of working men against sickness and accident. Similar measures are under discussion in Russia, where also the need for factory legislation has at last been recognized. But perhaps the most remarkable development of the labour question is that which has taken place in the United States. Trade unionism, after being almost extinct, has suddenly revived, and is spreading in all directions. The "Knights of Labour," a kind of American International, which boasts that in five years it will have five million members, and which has already two thousand branches, seeks to organize the forces of all the trade societies of the United States for the defence of the interests of labour. The Anti-Monopoly League is another sign of a disposition to subject the existing social arrangements to a new and searching test; and, although these particular phases of the world-wide movement of our times may pass away, they are certain to be succeeded by others which will aim at the same object, although perhaps they may use other means. In the past one era witnessed the struggle between opposing races and nationalities; another the conflict between Christianity and Mahommedanism, a third the war of rival dynasties and antagonistic faiths. It is more and more evident how decisively ours is the era of the Social Question.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE GOVERNMENT AND CYPRUS.—Lord Kimberley's broad-new Cyprus "constitution" is stillborn. The Turks have held influential meetings to express as much indignation as their easy-going natures and a novel "constitutional" attitude admitted; their very simple objection being that they were only to have three representatives, as against fifteen Christians in a total legislative council of eighteen. They telegraphed to the Sultan and to the Colonial Office, and have had a reply from England saying that nothing further will be done with their representations have been received in writing and duly considered. It was hardly wise to excite a peaceable community of some quiet worth, and to accuse the worst feelings of their Greek fellow-Cypriots, and then to make the practical admission that the "subject" was a well-known official phrase "and not been sufficiently considered." The fact is that the immense initial mistake has been made of taking the census of the first census of men, women, and children as the basis of representation. This innovation entirely ignores all the cherished Eastern ideas of social consideration, character, and property which have been expressed for centuries by the term "the nobles," and cannot be forced upon an ancient population, of almost patriarchal habits, as it might be upon a new nigger republic.—*St. James's Gazette*.

PARIS, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1882.

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THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

The greatest naturalist of our time, and, perhaps, of all time, has passed away. Charles Robert Darwin died on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, Down House, near Beckenham, Kent. He had suffered but a short illness; for a few days he had been somewhat seriously indisposed, but was believed to be recovering. Unfortunately the hope was doomed to disappointment. On Tuesday night he underwent a relapse, being afflicted with pain in the chest and nausea, and this continued and grew worse till four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when he died. He had been conscious till within a quarter of an hour of his death. During his illness he had been attended by Dr. Norman Moore, Dr. Andrew Clarke, Dr. Moxon, and Dr. Alfrey, of St. Mary Gray. He had continued his experiments almost to the last day, in harmony with an active life, which in its latest year saw that remarkable work on the production of vegetable mould by worms. There would seem to be something in science which prolongs life. Newton died at 85; Herschel at 84, and the younger at 79; Lyle at 78; Macculloch, 79; and prof. Adams, 80, all great, and still in robust health. Mr. Darwin completed his 70th year on the 12th of February last, having on that date in the year 1809 first seen the light in the town of Shrewsbury. He was in his own person a striking illustration of his doctrine of descent and heredity, having inherited genius from both sides of the house. On his mother's side he was grandson of the famous Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the modern English manufacture of pottery; his father, Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, a physician of Shrewsbury, had done sufficient original scientific work to entitle him to the coveted "F.R.S.;" while his grandfather was the poetical, philanthropic, scientific physician, and author of the *Botanic Gardens*, "The Temple of Nature," "Zoophytes," and "Origin of Society," who actually held and taught two generations ago the essentials of the doctrine which has made his grandson immortal. Thus there was in the author of "The Origin of Species" a survival of the spirit of philosophic inquiry and daring speculation of his grandfathers, and of the inventive faculty, and, perhaps, also the aesthetic and artistic love of beauty that made Nature lovely to him—of Wedgwood.

Educated first at Shrewsbury Grammar School, then for two years in the University of Edinburgh, and, finally, at Christ College, Cambridge, Charles Darwin exhibited in very early years the qualities that made him famous. He was not a bookworm, but a student—not a victim of "cramp," but a quiet keen observer, pursuing knowledge for his own sake and by his own efforts. Like all other great men in himself. His studies, nevertheless, were wonderful. He had the good fortune, for instance, to learn botany from the Rev. Professor Henslow, and though all through life he never ceased to proclaim and regret that "he was not a botanist," he yet so distinguished himself that the eminent professor himself outdid him. The "Vestiges of Creation," Mr. Huxley, Professor Owen, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Herbert Spencer, M. Naudin, Professor Huxley, Dr. Hooker, and others who had distinctly foreseen that the theory of the separate creation of the varieties of animal and plant forms was incredible; that the types of past ages had been by gentle gradations merged into the present; and Mr. Herbert Spencer had gone so far as to suggest that the animals and plants of any age, and place are the "survival of the fittest," and that life once perished on the globe in its simplest forms has had all the infinite power to multiply and to adapt itself to its surroundings. The age, therefore, was ripe for the doctrine of development and descent. Mr. Darwin's merit was to give form and coherence to this great speculative idea, to show that the law by which nature works is that of "selection of the fittest"—or "of the most favoured races—in the struggle for existence."

The world abounds with life, which is wonderfully reproductive. Moreover, every living creature has a power to acquire useful qualities tending to its preservation, and to transmit these to posterity. On the other hand there are millions of times more germs of life than can find room; thus there arises a destructive process, a struggle for existence, in which the highly-adapted survive—the less endowed perish. This would be a merely negative power, but for the limitless power of imitated forms, which adapt themselves to their environment. This, however, being granted, selection explains the rest.

One scarcely knows which to praise most in this great biologist: his methods or his results. As a naturalist he has been entirely objective and disengaged. Mr. Darwin was all this, but he was also an experimenter. Let us illustrate his character in these two respects. The philosopher is walking over the pretty downs near Farnham. He sees a few Scotch fir on the hill tops; but now they have been there for years; but now some enclosures are made, and very shortly there springs up self-sown firs in hosts too many to live. "On looking closely below the stems of the heat," he says, "I found a multitude of seedlings and little trees which had been perpetually browsed down by the cattle. In one square yard I counted thirty-two little trees; and one of them, with twenty rings of growth, had during many years tried to raise its head and failed. No wonder that as much as the land was enclosed it became thickly clothed with young firs. Yet the heath was extremely bare."

"Here we see cattle absolutely determine the existence of the Scotch fir." Then there was the curious bit of connected natural history showing how the number of old maidens in a village might determine the growth of the heartsease or the red clover. If there were many ladies with pet cats there would be few field mice; with few mice there would be more red clover, which requires the bees to fertilise it; "hence we may infer as highly probable that if the whole genus of humble bees became extinct or very rare in England, the heartsease and red clover would become very rare or wholly disappear." Facts like these Mr. Darwin has marshalled by the score, and Sir John Lubbock and others following his example, are daily extending the record. They seem simple, but they are of the utmost importance, as showing the dependence of one part of the economy of nature on another, that may seem strikingly handsome; whole classes of facts have received explanation which heretofore were enigmas. Mr. Darwin had to meet the objections that the struggle for existence in the animal world seemed insufficient to account for the facts. The following extract shows how he met the argument in the case of the lowest breeding animal:

"There is no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally increases at so high a rate that it could not be destroyed by the earth, but that it is limited by some power of check. Even slow-breeding man has doubled in twenty-five years, and at this rate in a few thousand years there would literally not be standing room for his progeny. Linnaeus has calculated that if an annual plant produced only two seeds—and there is no plant so unproductive as this—and their seedlings next year produced two, and so on, then in twenty years there would be 1,000,000 plants. The elephant is reckoned to be the slowest breeder of all known animals, and I have taken some pains to estimate its probable minimum rate of natural increase. It will be under the mark to assume that it breeds when thirty years old, and goes on breeding till ninety years old, bringing forth three pairs of young in this interval; if this be so, at the end of the fifth century there would be alive 15,000,000 elephants descended from the first pair."

But Mr. Darwin, besides being a close observer and shrewd reasoner, was an experimenter. Everybody remembers the almost amusing example of this given five years ago. The *dionaea*, or Venus's Fly-trap, had been known for a century for its singular power of catching unwary insects. What did it do with them? It has been said that the difference between plants and animals is that the latter digest their food, the former find it ready-made, go to speak, and assimilate it from the vegetable juices. Doubting whether there were any such well-marked lines between plants and animals, Mr. Darwin suggested a series of experiments with the *dionaea*. The result went to show that the plant actually and truly digested the fly, though the process took three weeks to accomplish. More than this, bits of cheese, pieces of iron, and other indigestible substances were presented to the *dionaea*, which, strange to say, rejected and threw out what was unsuitable for food. Where, then, did animal life begin and plant life leave off? The best-instructed philosopher cannot answer the question, such is the unity of nature. These experiments led Mr. Darwin to produce, only eight years ago, a work on "Insectivorous Plants," which added a new chapter to Natural History. His last contributions to the Linnean Society were of an experimental character. They were two papers, read only a month ago, "On the Action of Carbamate of Ammonia on the Roots of Plants," and of the same substance on the chlorophyll of plants. Since his *magnus opus*, the author has developed his theories in the much-criticised "Descent of Man," "The Fertilization of Orchids," "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," and "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants." In some of his works there was thought to be a tendency to over-speculation, and the theory that man descended from a hairy quadruped furnished him with a tail and a hairy arboreal habitat in his "habitat," has provoked a good deal of easy ridicule, in most cases apparently from those who have not read the "Origin of Species" or the "Descent of Man." Some of the views of Darwinians, especially the pedigrees of animals, must appear strange till the world becomes familiar with them, but the great merit of the new doctrine is that it has re-created Zoology, Botany, Embryology, and Geology, and their kindred sciences. Everything connected with the past and with the future of man and of society is seen to be more or less bound up in the question of evolution, development, and descent.

Mr. Darwin married, in 1831, his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, and he leaves behind him, besides his widow, five sons and two daughters. Of his sons, two are already known to fame, Mr. Francis Darwin following the pursuits of his father, and Mr. Geo. Darwin as an investigator into recombinant branches of physics. Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Charles Darwin, the Linnean Society, whose fortnightly meeting was held on Thursday evening in their rooms at Burlington House, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., in the chair, adjourned immediately after the formal business was concluded. Mr. John Collier's portrait, the last painted of Mr. Darwin, is about to be hung in the rooms of the society.—*Daily Telegraph*.

The *Times* says—To attempt to rouse up the public mind to the importance of Darwin's work has had upon modern thought and modern life in all its phases seems as difficult a task as it would be to count the number and trace the extent of the sound-waves from a park of artillery. The impetus he has given to science, not only in his own, but in other departments, can only find a parallel in Newton. Through his influence the whole method of seeking after knowledge has been changed, and the increasing rapidity with which the results are every day developed becomes more and more bewildering. To what remote corners in religion, in legislation, in education, in every-day life, from Imperial Assemblies and venerable Universities to humble board schools and remote Scotch manors, the impetus initiated on board the *Beagle* has developed the quest for comfortable habitation at Beckenham has reached, those who are in the whirl and sweep of it we are not in a position to say. Under the immediate influence of the sad loss we can only state a few obvious facts and make a few quite as obvious reflections: in time we may be able to realize how great a man now belongs to the past. That Mr. Darwin's work was not done nor his capacity for work exhausted was well enough shown in his recently published work on Worms; and with the help of his able and congenial sons, Mr. George and Mr. Francis Darwin, we might have hoped for one or two more of the familiar green-covered volumes. Mr. Darwin's elder brother, the faithful friend of Mrs. Carlyle, died about a year ago leaving his younger son, Mr. George, to carry on the letter, however, has all along been in comfortable circumstances. It goes without saying that honours and medals were showered upon Mr. Darwin by learned societies all the world over; from Germany, where his disciples, led by Hackel, have out-Darwinized Darwin, he received a Knighthood of the Prussian Order of Merit.

It appears from the latest particulars published of Mr. Darwin's death that he had been suffering for some time past from weakness of the heart, but had continued to do a slight amount of experimental work up to the last. Even so late as Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, he was in his study examining a plant which he had instructed one of his servants to bring him. At half-past eight he was carried up to his room, where he read for a short time before going to bed. About midnight, however, he was attacked with pain in the chest, faintness, and nausea, and he remained in an extremely distressed condition of weakness until four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when his death took place. In the meantime, Dr. Maxon had been sent from town, but he only arrived a very short time before Mr. Darwin died. The patient remained quite conscious until within an hour of his death, at which Mrs. Darwin and several of his children were present. At the moment of his death he was sitting, supported by his son, by the side of the bed. He has not yet been decided when the funeral will take place in the quiet churchyard of the village near Down, near which place Mr. Darwin spent the last forty years of his life.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE O'DONOGHUE.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Friday an adjourned meeting for public examination took place in the case of the O'Donoghue, M.P.; Mr. Bigham appeared for the trustee, and did not oppose Mr. Theodore Lumley supported. Mr. H. Reed said that he was instructed to oppose on behalf of the committee of inspection and certain creditors. The adjudication was made in November last, and the bankrupt, in his accounts as originally filed, returned his liabilities at £1,100, and assets nil. It now appeared from an amended statement of affairs that he owed about £1,500. He had failed to attend the meeting appointed for his public examination, and an application was made to the court for his removal. The bankrupt then made an offer to the trustee which comprehended an important feature—namely, the payment of costs and trustee's remuneration, and the opposition then ceased. Before the bankrupt was allowed to pass his examination Mr. Reed submitted that further information was necessary. The O'Donoghue then stated that he was living at the Bedford Hotel, Covent-garden. He was not living there upon credit. He had also lived in Kingsway and Dublin, and had paid the hotel bills with the assistance of his friends. He was interested in the estate of the late Sir John Ennis. His interest was probably worth about £8,000. He had received about £3,000 on account. He had been previously bankrupt in 1871. He had no documents or possessions relating to the estate of Sir John Ennis. He was in receipt of the money in right of his wife. The personalty was sworn under £70,000, and his share was one-fourth, but it was subject to charges and deductions, reducing the amount from about £17,000 to £8,000. His wife had an annuity of £300, and she had received it until the recent troubles in Ireland. He had to a certain extent been living upon credit. The money to pay the composition of £8,40 in the pound, which was offered to the creditors, did not come out of his own property. He knew nothing as to the amount of the costs and of the trustee's remuneration; he presumed that the amount would be settled by the solicitors. In answer to Mr. Lumley, the bankrupt said that the estate of Sir John Ennis was being administered in Chancery. His interest was probably worth about £2,500, and he had received about £1,800 on account before the estate went into Chancery. He had always been desirous of conforming to the law, and was in Dublin when the first meeting for his public examination was appointed. He was waiting for a telegram which had been promised if his attendance was required, but it did not arrive. The Registrar did not think that any sufficient ground had been shown for an adjournment,

and assimilate it from the vegetable juices. Doubting whether there were any such well-marked lines between plants and animals, Mr. Darwin suggested a series of experiments with the *dionaea*. The result went to show that the plant actually and truly digested the fly, though the process took three weeks to accomplish. More than this, bits of cheese, pieces of iron, and other indigestible substances were presented to the *dionaea*, which, strange to say, rejected and threw out what was unsuitable for food. Where, then, did animal life begin and plant life leave off? The best-instructed philosopher cannot answer the question, such is the unity of nature. These experiments led Mr. Darwin to produce, only eight years ago, a work on "Insectivorous Plants," which added a new chapter to Natural History. His last contributions to the Linnean Society were of an experimental character. They were two papers, read only a month ago, "On the Action of Carbamate of Ammonia on the Roots of Plants," and of the same substance on the chlorophyll of plants. Since his *magnus opus*, the author has developed his theories in the much-criticised "Descent of Man," "The Fertilization of Orchids," "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," and "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants." In some of his works there was thought to be a tendency to over-speculation, and the theory that man descended from a hairy quadruped furnished him with a tail and a hairy arboreal habitat in his "habitat," has provoked a good deal of easy ridicule, in most cases apparently from those who have not read the "Origin of Species" or the "Descent of Man." Some of the views of Darwinians, especially the pedigrees of animals, must appear strange till the world becomes familiar with them, but the great merit of the new doctrine is that it has re-created

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NICE.—15, Quai Massena.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 22—23, 1882.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

If observes the *Saturday Review*, Lord Carlingford continues to see gleams of hope in the condition of Ireland, he must be credited with a power of seeing what no one else can. There was, indeed, no great importance in the incident which led to the suspension of Mr. Redmond in the House of Commons on Thursday. That was only one of the well-understood outbreaks of ill manners and factiousness by which Irish members give their constituents "a run for their money." Of the nominal motives of debate, the circular of the police inspector, though doubtless well intentioned, was of course injudicious and indefensible in wording. On the other hand, Mr. Clifford Lloyd's forcible intercession with what is, in effect, a form, and a very bad form, of illegal picketing, by refusing to permit the erection of Land League huts, deserved and received the support of the Government and the House. The incident is chiefly noteworthy because it gave Sir Stafford Northcote an opportunity of exploding, once the fiction of a Conservative-Irish alliance with which Radical politicians have been consoling themselves. Affairs in Ireland itself show no improvement, but rather the reverse. Of the many measures which have been proposed for stopping this outburst of crime with the strong hand, some no doubt are impracticable and others unlikely to be efficacious. It may be feared that among the latter is the plan of enlisting the Roman Catholic clergy on the side on which it might have been supposed that ministers of the religion of Christ would necessarily and at once range themselves. Indirectly the head of the Roman Church has given a strong rebuke to those Irish Bishops who, after invoking the wind, now mutter and cower at the whirlwind. The fact is that in large districts of Ireland there are no innocent people of the lower class; the crime of at least guilty knowledge and silence being common to all. It is morally certain that the horrible murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiff and his grandson some months ago was committed with the privity of a district not small in extent and pretty thickly populated. It is equally certain that in almost every case of murder, the intelligence necessary to enable the assassin to catch the victim off his guard is given by girls, children, and other apparently harmless persons, who have probably dropped a curtesy or made a bow supposing those forms to be still practised to the doomed man the moment before jumping the ditch and starting across country to warn his murderers of his approach.

The *Irish News* admits that circumstances are favourable for a brilliant project. Clearly Mr. Gladstone has no thoughts to lay away, unless he can effect a great reduction in the expenditure; but that is out of the question. But it is not possible to introduce some great change in our fiscal system, such as Mr. Gladstone has often proposed in the past, which would enable him to relieve industry and to dispose of a surplus? There is room for considerable changes in the fiscal system. The first of these is the demand of all the wine-growing countries for modification of our wine duties. If the wine duties were reduced while the spirit duties were maintained as they are, there is no doubt that the Irish party would regard it as a wise measure. But it may not be impossible that Mr. Gladstone will be unable to remodel the spirit duties, as well as the wine duties without causing loss to the Exchequer. That a remodelling of the "death duties" is advisable is beyond question, and that Mr. Gladstone has the intention to remodel them is also certain. But it is quite conceivable that the time for these reforms is not yet.

THE IRISH AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

The *Economist* thinks it does not matter very much whether American politicians are much excited about the detention of Irish suspects or not. The probability is they are not; for, as a rule, the American Government is composed of born Americans, and born Americans regard Irishmen the most part as the Arab regard Europeans, as uncomfortable, unaccountable works of God, whose destiny is not a happy one.

American politicians are, however, quite aware that in quiet times, when the immense mass of freeholders are not excited, the Irish vote is an important one, and they are willing, with the fall elections coming on, to run a certain risk to catch it. They are ready, therefore, to protest that Americans, whether by birth or naturalisation, if arrested under the *Cotton* Act, ought to be released or tried, and their protest undoubtedly makes greatly for the diffusion of the British Government. In the first place, the request is felt by all statesmen to be a very natural one. The Government has been driven to step outside the law and employ arbitrary, though legal, arrest as a preventive measure, and that kind of measure, it is felt, is sure to irritate Americans. But it is said the Americans are inclined to ask for the trial of American suspects within a limited period as master of right. We do not know that they will press this demand, but if they do, it might fairly be met by a concession, with the proviso that the trials shall be held before a special tribunal, and by several other ladies. Mrs. Erskine of Cardross will head the train assisted by two pairs of honour. During the progress of this procession Handel's "Occasional Overture" will be played.

The clergy will assemble in the library of the Deanery at half-past eleven, and will walk through the cloister in procession, taking up their position within the altar rails just before the arrival of the Queen. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Worcester, and Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, Canons, Lord W. Russell, Archdeacon, and Canonry; and the minor canons of St. George's will be present. The Archbishop will perform the ceremony. At the conclusion, the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be sung by the choir of the chapel, who will be stationed in the organ-loft. A grand combined procession will then be formed, headed by the bade and bridegroom, who will be followed by the Queen and the other persons in the order of their precedence, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" will be played.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY'S.—Mr. F. Langham, with an inquiry at St. George's Hospital on Thursday as to the death of Thomas Spencer, aged fifty-eight years, hall-porter in the service of the Marquis of Salisbury, at 20, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, who died on Tuesday. The deceased on going down stairs missed his footing, and after stumbling about half-a-dozen yards, fell down and struck his head on the iron balustrading. He was conveyed to a surgery in Bond-street, and was afterwards taken back to Arlington-street and put to bed, but becoming worse, he was ultimately removed to St. George's Hospital, where he died from erysipelas.

THE LATE MR. DARWIN.

The *Spectator* says:—By the death of Charles Darwin England has lost the most original, as well as the most celebrated, of modern men of science—the one man whom European science would, with one voice, probably agree to consider as the most eminent scientific writer and thinker of the present century. No man of our century has changed so vitally the scientific beliefs of our day:—

"Mr. Darwin was not only the most brilliant, but the most moderate and judicious, of all the great naturalists of his day. Of none other could it be so truly said that a pure love of truth ruled his life. The ingenuity of imagination and wealth of resources with which Mr. Darwin illustrated the principle of evolution in his various great books is well known, and rendered reading the *Walton Vicarage Bill*, the object of which is to sell the advocation of the vicarage for the purpose of augmenting the endowment of the Bishopric of Liverpool. It was ultimately carried by 160 to 76. Lord Hartington, replying to a question from Sir S. Northcote, said that the Corrupt Practices Bill will be taken on Monday, after the Budget, and on the Tuesday morning sitting. Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Colonel Kingscot both gave notice that they will move to commit the *Duchess of Bedford Bill* to a select committee, as far as relates to the borough of Gloucester, with liberty to the voters of the borough to be heard by counsel. On going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Gibson called attention to the constitution and working of Corp's Hill College, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire and report whether the present system should be retained or what modifications are necessary. Lord Hartington admitted that the cost of the college was close upon £5,000 a year, and that each student cost India some £200; but thought this was a small master compared with the immense importance of obtaining efficient officers for carrying out the public works of India. Recently a new system of management had been established, and until there had been further experience of the new system it would be premature to disturb its working by appointing a Committee. Mr. Calcutt, Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Ouseley, Mr. Pugh, and Mr. Plunket spoke in favour of an inquiry; which, on the other hand, was opposed by Mr. E. Stanhope and Sir G. Campbell, and on a division the motion was negatived by 78 to 27. Mr. S. Leighton again called attention to the expenses thrown on local rates for the protection of public servants, allowing special to the case of Parliament and Mr. Gladstone. Sir W. Harcourt pointed out that no objection to these expenses had been taken by the ratepayers of Flintshire themselves, and with regard to the principle of the thing nothing could be more settled than the rule that the local authorities should protect all within their jurisdiction. Mr. Roberts assured the House, from his own knowledge, that the Flintshire ratepayers were ashamed of the objections which had been raised in this case. After an unsuccessful attempt at a "count-out" the House was occupied by several hours by Dr. O'Connor, Mr. Fitzgerald, and for his conduct in the recent Margravine Assizes, Mr. O'Connor complained of domiciliary visits of the police at Ballina, and Mr. Healy criticised the action of the Kerry and West Cork Sub-Commission. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on Class 1 of the Civil Service Estimates. A discussion took place on the proposal that morning sittings should begin on Tuesday, and an amendment moved by Mr. Chaplin was on a division rejected by 100 to 50. The House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Duke of Wellington, President of the Council, and received a quarter past ten in the forenoon, and received the Royal assent by Commission at half past four o'clock. The Lord Chancellor reintroduced his bill of last session for the amendment of the law relating to stolen articles, and gave notice that after the second reading he would move that the bill be referred to a Select Committee. The lordships adjourned at thirty-five minutes past four o'clock.

At the time of private business in the House of Commons much attention was attracted by the second reading of the *Walton Vicarage Bill*, the object of which is to sell the advocation of the vicarage for the purpose of augmenting the endowment of the Bishopric of Liverpool. It was ultimately carried by 160 to 76. Lord Hartington, replying to a question from Sir S. Northcote, said that the Corrupt Practices Bill will be taken on Monday, after the Budget, and on the Tuesday morning sitting. Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Colonel Kingscot both gave notice that they will move to commit the *Duchess of Bedford Bill* to a select committee, as far as relates to the borough of Gloucester, with liberty to the voters of the borough to be heard by counsel. On going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Gibson called attention to the constitution and working of Corp's Hill College, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire and report whether the present system should be retained or what modifications are necessary. Lord Hartington admitted that the cost of the college was close upon £5,000 a year, and that each student cost India some £200; but thought this was a small master compared with the immense importance of obtaining efficient officers for carrying out the public works of India. Recently a new system of management had been established, and until there had been further experience of the new system it would be premature to disturb its working by appointing a Committee. Mr. Calcutt, Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Ouseley, Mr. Pugh, and Mr. Plunket spoke in favour of an inquiry; which, on the other hand, was opposed by Mr. E. Stanhope and Sir G. Campbell, and on a division the motion was negatived by 78 to 27. Mr. S. Leighton again called attention to the expenses thrown on local rates for the protection of public servants, allowing special to the case of Parliament and Mr. Gladstone. Sir W. Harcourt pointed out that no objection to these expenses had been taken by the ratepayers of Flintshire themselves, and with regard to the principle of the thing nothing could be more settled than the rule that the local authorities should protect all within their jurisdiction. Mr. Roberts assured the House, from his own knowledge, that the Flintshire ratepayers were ashamed of the objections which had been raised in this case. After an unsuccessful attempt at a "count-out" the House was occupied by several hours by Dr. O'Connor, Mr. Fitzgerald, and for his conduct in the recent Margravine Assizes, Mr. O'Connor complained of domiciliary visits of the police at Ballina, and Mr. Healy criticised the action of the Kerry and West Cork Sub-Commission. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on Class 1 of the Civil Service Estimates. A discussion took place on the proposal that morning sittings should begin on Tuesday, and an amendment moved by Mr. Chaplin was on a division rejected by 100 to 50. The House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

On returning to the Castle the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Queen, and the principal Royal visitors will proceed to the Green Drawing-room, where the register will be signed, after which a déjeuner will be served in the large dining-room adjoining. The general company will take luncheon in the Waterloo Chamber, which has been lined all round with buffets. The Queen will walk through the room, in order that she may exchange greetings with her friends, and before the party breaks up Earl Sydney, the Lord Steward, will propose the toast,

"The Queen," and The Duke and Duchess of Albany will respond.

Ladies who walk in the processions are to wear full dress with plumes and trains; other ladies, full dress with plumes. Gentlemen are to wear uniforms or full dress, but not the robes of their respective orders. The gentlemen-at-arms, who wear their collars, but not the robes of their respective orders. The gentlemen-at-arms under the command of Lord Carrington, and the Yeomen of the Guard will be on duty in St. George's Chapel, and later in the State Apartments of the Castle. There will be no uniform guards of honour.

About half past two the Duke and Duchess of Albany will leave the Castle for Claremont in a carriage and four. They will start from the Queen's entrance, and will drive straight into the Long Walk, whence they will proceed by the high road. The procession will be escorted by a detachment of the Second Life Guards as far as Chertsey. At Easter Lady Brett will present the Duchess with a bouquet on behalf of the inhabitants. The Hon. Mrs. Brett and the Hon. A. York will accompany them in attendance.

In the evening the Queen will give State banquet in St. George's Hall.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and suite honoured the Lyceum with their presence on Friday evening to witness the performance of *Romeo and Juliet*.

The Duke of Rutland, who was accompanied by Lord John Manners, M.P., and Mr. Edward Manners, his son, has paid a special visit to the Conservative Club at Leicester. His Grace and the others were the guests of Captain Drummond, at Enderby Hall, near Leicester.

Mariah Conyngham is somewhat better. On Friday morning after being visited by Dr. Falls and Mr. E. Venning, the following bulletin was issued:—"Lord Conyngham has passed a very good night, and the strength is well maintained."

The Earl of Caithness and Lady Fanny Sinclair have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Cork-street.

The Earl of Kintore has arrived in town from the Continent.

The Countess of Norbury and Ladies Graham-Pole have arrived at 21, Ousloung.

The Countess of Goresbrook is now rapidly recovering her strength. As soon as her progress is sufficiently advanced she will be removed from Exton Park, the family seat, to the Vicarage at Cottesmore, Rutland.

Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook returned to their house in Grosvenor-crescent, from Biarritz, on Friday evening, after spending the winter abroad.

Viscount Lynton, M.P., has arrived at 30, George-street, Hanover-square, for the season.

Lord Vaughn of Harrowden, who has been for some weeks indisposed, is stated to be much better.

Lady Louisa Wardlaw-Ramsay has arrived at 27, Portman-square.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, arrived in town on Friday from Williamstrip-park, Gloucestershire.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

Professor Tyndall writes to the *Times* with reference to a very important paper on "The Etiology of Tubercular Disease," which was read by Koch before the Physiological Society of Berlin on the 24th of March. Professor Tyndall says:—"Koch's last inquiry deals with a disease which, in point of mortality, stands at the head of them all. If, he says, the seriousness of a malady be measured by the number of its victims, then the most serious disease which has ever affected the world—plague and cholera included—must stand far behind the one now under consideration. Koch makes the startling statement that one-seventh of the deaths of the human race are due to tubercular disease, while fully one-third of those who die in active middle age are carried off by the same cause. Prior to Koch had been placed beyond doubt that the disease was communicable; and the aim of the Berlin physician has been to determine the precise character of the contagion which previous experiments on inoculation and inhalation had proved to be capable of indefinite transfer and reproduction. He subjected the diseased organs of a great number of men and animals to microscopic examination, and found in each case the tubercles infested with a minute rod-shaped parasite, which, by means of a special dye, he differentiated from the surrounding tissue. It was, he says, in the highest degree impressive to observe in the center of the tubercle cell the minute organism which had created it. Transferring directly, by inoculation, the tuberculous matter from diseased animals to healthy ones, he, in every instance reproduced the disease. To meet the objection that it was not the parasite itself, but some virus in which it was embedded, that caused the disease, he cultivated his *bacilli* artificially, for long periods of time and through many successive generations. With a speck of matter, for example, from a tubercle cut open, he was able to multiply it a thousandfold, and re-assured the audience as to their being no cause for alarm. He explained that the explosion was simply occasioned by the bursting of a gas-bag used in connection with the lime-light. The audience raised a cheer for the Prince of Wales, who bowed his acknowledgment, and the performance proceeded without further interruption. An exciting scene was witnessed at the Perry Bar Institute, near Birmingham, on Thursday night. During the performance of the stage lecture, the face of the actress, Mrs. G. C., was suddenly obscured by a cloud of dust rising from the stage. The Prince of Wales occupied the Royal Box, and for a few moments much confusion was manifested at what had happened. A few persons rose to leave the theatre; but Mr. Clayton promptly appeared before the curtain and re-assured the audience as to their being no cause for alarm. He explained that the explosion was simply occasioned by the bursting of a gas-bag used in connection with the lime-light. The audience raised a cheer for the Prince of Wales, who bowed his acknowledgment, and the performance proceeded without further interruption. An exciting scene was witnessed at the Perry Bar Institute, near Birmingham, on Thursday night. During the performance of the stage lecture, the face of the actress, Mrs. G. C., was suddenly obscured by a cloud of dust rising from the stage. The Prince of Wales occupied the Royal Box, and for a few moments much confusion was manifested at what had happened. 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NICE:—15, QUAI MASSENA.

Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 25—26, 1882.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Duchess of Albany will have the satisfaction of knowing that her husband is as genuine a representative of one aspect of English life as are his brothers of other phases of it. The Heir-Accident discharges with indefatigable energy and unfailing good temper and grace many of the duties which, were there a King upon the Throne, would devolve upon the actual Sovereign. He understands and reflects the feelings and convictions of the people who will one day be his subjects. His brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, is associated by long training and professional knowledge with the navy. The Duke of Connaught is not less accomplished as a military, than the Duke of Albany is as a naval officer. Prince Leopold's occupations have been of a less stirring kind. He has not passed his time amid the armed pagodas of sea or shore. His tastes were from the first for study, and he has shown a high capacity for distinction in letters and science. His public speeches and addresses have testified to his keen sympathy with the special intellectual developments of the time. Possessing, in common with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught, the love of music, which is the taste that has descended to each of them from the Prince Consort, the Duke of Albany has proved that he has also literary aptitudes peculiarly his own. Yet he has never been a mere recluse of the library. He has played an active part in the higher life of the English people; he has assisted at meetings held for the advancement of literature, science and art, and has presided at the opening of institutions founded to promote their extension. The country has always discovered in him the sense of responsibility proper to his birth and station—a thing which never fails to command the respect due to it from the people. While his Royal brothers have so well and conscientiously performed their parts—the one as the exponent of the active social functions of the reigning house, and the other as a prominent officer in that service which has always been England's chief bulwark and pride—the Duke of Albany has selected a no less representative career. Literature and art are now important factors in the economy of the nation, and it is something to find one of her Majesty's sons foremost in every movement set on foot to promote education or encourage a purer popular taste. In this respect Prince Leopold follows in the footsteps of his illustrious father, and has already rendered no mean service to the intellectual development of the country. Whatever was allotted to him to do, has been done with care, with thoroughness, and with unfeigned interest. His standard of duty is high, and his whole heart lies in its performance. For these reasons, he has acquired a reputation as distinct and as much appreciated in the eyes of the nation as that which belongs to the Prince of Wales, to Prince Alfred, or to Prince Arthur. The private and personal life of the sons and daughters of Queen Victoria is in a special sense the public property of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. It is one of the causes and conditions of English loyalty that this should be the case. During the present reign the Monarch has never been a crowned abstraction, and the foundations of the Monarchy have been deepened in the hearts of the people, not only because no whisper of scandal has approached the Throne, but because the Queen herself has given her subjects an account so full, and sometimes so pathetic, of what this life is. There are few books in the English language better known than her Majesty's "Highland Journal," and Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." Every class in the community possesses a record of the inner life of Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral, and a complete chronicle of the training and education of the Princes and Princesses. Hence, it may be said, without exaggeration, that both the Queen and her sons and daughters are familiarly known to thousands of her subjects who have never seen the face of any one of them. The interest felt in the Marriage of Prince Leopold is that which it is natural should be taken in a family event. With us the Monarchy is not merely a political, but a social institution and it is employing no conventional figure of speech to say that in their relations to the Sovereign the different sections of the English people constitute a single household. This is a real unity which has not been marred for many years by any rudely disturbing influence. If any attempt has been made to introduce the Queen's name into Party rivalries, it has failed, as it deserved to do. Her Majesty is the chief political personage in her realm, yet the place which she occupies in the hearts of her people is not affected by the periodical bitterness of political factions. Between the Sovereign and her subjects there is a complete reciprocity of sympathy. What affects them touches her—as many a gracious message of condolence with the widows and children of the victims of some great calamity by land or water shows. What interests her, whether in the way of pleasure or pain, moves them. The nation has not forgotten the letter which the Queen wrote before she went to Mentone. The reception

given to that letter showed how deeply it was felt and prized. The earnest and universal wishes created in the national heart by the Marriage which takes place at Windsor to-morrow (Thursday) are in their way not less significant.—*Standard.*

CHARLES DARWIN AND WEST-MINSTER ABBEY.

It is characteristic of him whose mortal remains are to be deposited this (Wednesday) morning in the Abbey that the decision to place them in it has awakened no surprise, and hardly a comment. They would have rested not inharmoniously under the tall elms in the quiet churchyard of Down. They could rest nowhere so fitly as among the brotherhood of English worthies at Westminster. By every title which can claim a corner in that sacred earth, the body of Charles Darwin should be there. Conquerors lie there who have added rich and vast territories to their native empire. Charles Darwin is, perhaps, borne the flag of science farther, certainly he has planted its standard more deeply, than any Englishman since Newton. He has done more than extend the boundaries of science; he has established new centres whence annexations of fresh and fruitful truths are sure continually to be made. The Abbey has its orators and Ministers who have convinced reluctant senators and swayed nations. Not one of them all has wielded a power over men and their intelligences more complete than that which for the last twenty-three years has emanated from a simple country house in Kent. Memories of poets breathe about the mighty church. Science invokes the aid of imagination a less than poetry. Darwin as he searched imagined. Every microscopic fact his patient eyes unearthed, his fancy caught up and set in its proper niche in a fabric as stately and grand as ever the creative company of Poets' Corner wove from sunbeams and rainbows. If toll for humanity be the test of rightful acceptance in the British Campo Santo, half a century of loving labour in the cause of truth bears unanswerable witness for him. If unanimity of recognition be a condition of admittance to a distinction which should be awarded freely and frankly if at all, none in the army of renowned dead at Westminster can boast a more absolute and universal assent. The whole civilised world has arrogated a right to extol and laud Darwin with a sense almost of appropriation of his work and of his genius which would sting the heart of England could England reproach itself, as happily it cannot, with shortcomings in its tribute of affection. Death seals cynical lips and appears or lurks with malignant. Only once in the history of the Abbey has the note of public grief for a famous life sounded been jarred by vengeful protests. But seldom have the careers which close under the Abbey roof amidst a chorus of national gratitude and praise won the crown without having stood at the stake. Biographies of the glorious tenants of Abbey tombs are for the most part bitter reading. The men have fought hard fight, and have come out of the battle not always unstained. Had Darwin died when the attacks upon him were fiercest, his mourners would yet not have had to lament that enmity and anger had soured, or clouded even for an instant, his bright and wholesome mind. Except for the touch of bodily infirmity, which was not all loss, Westminster Abbey has never given its final impress of national veneration to seventy-three years more unswilled by the dints and smoke and fury of life's conflicts as well as more abounding in its victories. The moment the thought arose, not apparently, in any single mind, but spontaneously and everywhere, that the body of the great naturalist ought to be buried at Westminster, it was felt that the Abbey needed it more than it needed the Abbey. The Abbey tombs are a compendium of English deeds and intellect. The line would have been incomplete without the epoch-making name of Darwin. How long the era he opened will last none can tell. Veins of thought supposed to be of inexpressible wealth sometimes fail. It is still less possible to predict that a larger law may not sooner or later embrace and merge that of evolution itself. But it is no rash assertion that the facts must survive, and something more than the facts, which Darwin spent his happy life in collecting. He accumulated facts, and he will have taught posterity how to accumulate them. Should the theories which he inferred from facts as he knew them ever become subordinate or obsolete, it will be in virtue of discoveries made through the method he used and entombed. The horizon he beheld may widen or contract; no increase in the facilities for observing nature or enlargement of the range of physical knowledge is likely to disprove the value of his method, or render it possible to disbelieve him.

The Marquis Conyngham is improving in health, and should his lordship continue to improve the daily bulletins will be most welcome to predict that a larger law may not sooner or later embrace and merge that of evolution itself. But it is no rash assertion that the facts must survive, and something more than the facts, which Darwin spent his happy life in collecting. He accumulated facts, and he will have taught posterity how to accumulate them. Should the theories which he inferred from facts as he knew them ever become subordinate or obsolete, it will be in virtue of discoveries made through the method he used and entombed. The horizon he beheld may widen or contract; no increase in the facilities for observing nature or enlargement of the range of physical knowledge is likely to disprove the value of his method, or render it possible to disbelieve him.

The Earl and Countess De La Warr have arrived in Grosvenor-street from Buckhurst. Earl and Countess Amherst and family have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Montreal, Kent, for the season. Earl and Countess Stanhope have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-place from Chevening, Sevenoaks. Lord and Lady Brayne have arrived in Grosvenor-street, from Stamford Park, Northamptonshire, for the season. Lord and Lady Mount-Temple have arrived in Great Stanhope-street from Broadlands, Hants. Lord Derwentwater has arrived at Devonshire House from Holker Hall. The Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury have arrived at St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner, from Birratt. The Marquis Conyngham is improving in health, and should his lordship continue to improve the daily bulletins will be most welcome to predict that a larger law may not sooner or later embrace and merge that of evolution itself. But it is no rash assertion that the facts must survive, and something more than the facts, which Darwin spent his happy life in collecting. He accumulated facts, and he will have taught posterity how to accumulate them. Should the theories which he inferred from facts as he knew them ever become subordinate or obsolete, it will be in virtue of discoveries made through the method he used and entombed. The horizon he beheld may widen or contract; no increase in the facilities for observing nature or enlargement of the range of physical knowledge is likely to disprove the value of his method, or render it possible to disbelieve him.

ELECTIONEERING MALPRACTICES. The tone in which the House of Commons discussed the Parliamentary Elections Bill, on Monday night accurately represented the prevailing feeling of the country. We are all agreed as to the necessity of adopting more effectual means for suppressing corrupt practices at elections, but opinions differ considerably as to the best sort of legislation for that purpose.—

Over severity would be liable, as Sir Richard Cross pointed out, to defeat the very object which all are concerned in promoting. A special instance of this is seen in the section of the present bill which enacts that any candidate whose agents—but not himself—have been guilty of corruption, shall be debarred from ever representing the constituency. This tremendous punishment might well be reserved for candidates found guilty of personal misconduct. Several other instances might be mentioned wherein Sir Henry James has proceeded in a draconian spirit. The bill also contains one or two palpable blunders notably in the enactment which imposes fine of £100 for every instance in which a newly-elected member sits or votes before his election agent has paid his expenses. It would be a heavy punishment. It would appear, therefore, that if the agent were to give in an erroneous return, his principal would be very heavily mulcted without being in any way to blame. But the greatest error in the measure as it now stands is that it proposes to leave the decision of election petitions to a single judge absolutely, without appeal. In the interests of the Bench itself, this section should be altered. Otherwise, whenever a judicial decision happened to square with the interests of the party with whom politics the presiding judge sympathized,

this before he was raised to the bench, it would certainly be said that his mind was biased and his ruling that of a partisan. These, and other faulty details will, we trust, be subjected to exhaustive and impartial discussion when the bill goes into committee.—*Globe.*

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The Committee of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Act met on Tuesday the first time since the Easter recess. Mr. Justice O'Hagan and Mr. Vernon, two members of the Royal Commission, were examined. Their evidence related principally to the operation of the Purchase Clauses of the Act. We believe that Lord Cairns has given a report, which has been circulated among the members of the committee. This report will be considered by the committee in the course of this week, and will probably be presented before Mr. Smith's motion comes on for discussion.

Some members of the Conservative party met on Tuesday for the purpose of examining the details of Mr. Smith's plan for creating a peasant proprietor in Ireland. It is probable that before Mr. Smith's motion comes on a meeting of the party will be held with the view of securing united action on the subject.

In addition to the list of new baronets already published, the honour of a baronetcy will also be offered Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Manchester, and Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P. for Derby, but declined.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Mr. Gladstone is still suffering from a slight indisposition. He was present in the House of Commons for a short time at the commencement of Tuesday morning's sitting, but left as soon as the Budget resolutions were through.

It is understood that the expansive nature of the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night on the position of private lunatic asylums was not remotely connected with the desirability, from one point of view, of postponing till half-past 12 the motion in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's husband. It was remarked that the opponents of Mr. Reid's motion were, by a curious coincidence, also prominently interested in the management of private lunatic asylums, and were moved to discuss it at length. After half-past 12 Mr. Reid's motion, being opposed, could not be brought forward.

We understand that no attempt will be made to meet the obstruction of the Irish members for the nomination of the Public Accounts Committee till after Sir Henry Holland's motion has been decided upon. This proposes that the nomination of Sessional Committees (including the Public Accounts Committee) may be brought forward at any time of a sitting, without reference to the half-past 12 rule. The remarkable obstruction which has so long prevented the appointment of this inoffensive Committee arises from the circumstance that in the absence of Mr. Parnell, who last year was a member of the Committee, the Land League members were invited to nominate a substitute. This they declined to do, and the Government whips have nominated Mr. Shaw to represent Ireland on the Committee. The Land Leaguers will have Mr. Parnell or no one. Hence the block.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Southampton and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse walked, attended by Miss Norel. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, drove out. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse, walked this morning. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lothian) and Lady Sophia Macnamara, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathmore, attended by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, were at the Castle shortly before twelve o'clock. The Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, Earl Sydney G.C.B., Lord Stewart; and the Earl of Kenmare, K.P., Lord Chamberlain; have also arrived at the Castle.

The Prince of Wales visited the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace yesterday.

The Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday, and remained to Tuesday afternoon.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 26—27, 1882.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Prime Minister gave the House of Commons on Wednesday no clear view of the principles on which the Government intended to act, and some of his expressions may not be fairly interpreted to mean that he is looking to his opponents for the suggestion of a policy. It is difficult to understand, for instance, why, if the Government are really inclined to do something to make the purchase clauses of the Land Act operative, Mr. Gladstone deems it necessary to postpone his statement of the Ministerial scheme until Mr. W. H. Smith has stated the views of the Opposition. . . . The description of Ireland given by Sir W. Harcourt at Derby on Tuesday night is misleading and inaccurate, and until public men clear their minds of cant, Parliament and Government will go on from blunder to blunder. The reconciliation of the peasantry, the acceptance of the Land Act as a substantial measure of justice, the diminution of serious crime, the clearing off of cases in the Land Court, are imaginations contradicted by the plain facts of everyday experience. In the first three months of this year, 1,417 agrarian outrages were reported, as against 769 in the first three months of 1881, and 294 in the first three months of 1880. Some landlords are getting some rent, but rent as a system, a basis of general transactions, has received a fatal blow, and while agitation produces renewed crops of concession and lawlessness is defiant, it is difficult to hope for a return to regular relations between landlords and tenants. It is with this situation the Government have to deal. The Land Act cannot work effectually in any of its parts while terrorism and the abrogation of legal rights are allowed to triumph. The landlords might survive the reductions of rent by the Courts, but the non-payment of rents and the depreciation in the value of property—results not foreseen when the Act passed—menace them with complete ruin. But this prospect opens to the tenant an easier, safer, and more effective method of becoming the possessor of his holding than any judicial proceeding or purchase system. If he waits a little and refuses to pay his rent or pays only a small part, the poor will fall, he calculates, when it is ripe. The landlords are every day weakened in the contest, and the development of the purchase clauses will do most good by bringing the country face to face with the real meaning of the agrarian agitation and its ultimate aims. These considerations have, doubtless, weighed with the committee of the House of Lords. We have reason to believe that the Committee will recommend large and liberal terms, including the advance of the whole amount of the purchase-money to the tenants purchasing; the withdrawal of all limitation on the amount to be paid and on the number of years' purchase to be given, the settlement to be left to the parties; and the exaction of a fixed rate of interest by the State, subject to the condition that the annual payment on account of interest and sinking fund and the number of years over which the payments are to extend shall be so regulated that the tenant shall not have to pay a larger yearly sum than the amount of his original rent. There are many points of detail to be considered, but these, we understand, are the indispensable conditions, in the opinion of the great landlords represented on the Select Committee, of any successful scheme for establishing a peasant proprietorship in Ireland.—Times.

"aid," was only an exaggerated account of the impression left by the Prime Minister's speech. He had declined to commit himself to any definite proposal whatever. He contemplated all, but pledged himself to none. There was almost room for opponents to represent that he had not definitely stated whether the Government meant to take the matter up on its own responsibility or not. It was clear enough, however, that this was not what the cautious speech of the Prime Minister meant; and Mr. Forster definitely proposed legislation as soon as time could be found to bring a measure forward. What Mr. Gladstone asked was that the relief of the tenants from the pressure of these arrears should be afforded by a kind of common consent of all parties; and the result of Wednesday's debate is to indicate that, with or without this universal consent, the relief needed will be given.

The Standard says:—We have steadily maintained that the great fault of the Irish policy of the Government, throughout, has been its want of definiteness and firmness. These are defects which have held out a premium to violence and outrage. The idea has spread that Ministerial concession would follow Irish agitation, as surely as the day follows the night; and the notion will be strengthened rather than weakened by the cordial welcome which Mr. Gladstone offered on Wednesday to the demands of Mr. Redmond's Bill—the Parliamentary ultimatum of the Land League, as it may be called. He has already accepted one part of the programme submitted to him, and will doubtless accept another part in due time. Among the provisions of this Parnell-Redmond-Healy Bill is a Clause enacting that "proceedings to enforce payment of rent," or evictions shall be stayed until a fair rent has been fixed by the Land Court. As Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice asserted, no doubt some *prima facie* argument may be urged in favour of this proposal. There is a grievous block in the business of the Land Court, and if evictions are not by some means or other summarily suspended, it may be contended that the reduction of rents should be accelerated. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice suggested the appointment of a Special Commission for this; but Mr. Healy and his friends want a provisional reduction of rents to Griffith's valuation, and a stopping by law of all attempts to enforce the recovery of rents which are above this standard. The Bill further embodies an important proposal to include the holders of "town park" tenancies—persons, that is, who combine farming with trade—in the operation of the Act. There is another provision in the Bill that, after Mr. Gladstone's speech of Wednesday, is certain to be pressed persistently on the Government. This is to be found in the Clauses which aim at reversing the decision of the Court of Appeal in the Dunseath cases, and securing to the tenant a monopoly of all the advantages accruing from improvements, independently of the degree to which they may have been assisted by the natural properties of the soil or the general development of the neighbourhood. Mr. Gibson forcibly pointed out that this is a claim to which Mr. Gladstone has lent indirectly the most powerful encouragement. The Prime Minister said again on Wednesday, that though the Court of Appeal might not have misinterpreted the Act itself, it had not correctly interpreted the intentions of the authors of the Act. Whatever, in the view of the Prime Minister, may be the deduction from such an admission, there is not the slightest doubt what it will be in the opinion of the Home Rulers, the Irish people, and, indeed, most other persons as well; no one will readily forget that Mr. Gladstone has declared that important clause of the Land Act has been misconstrued by the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

A well-informed correspondent writes to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* as follows, under the date of Cairo, April 18:—

It is an ungrateful task to play the part of a candid friend. But Egypt is drifting away from the secure position she had obtained for herself only a year ago, and an observer can sometimes see more clearly than an actor; so I should like to describe, first the financial and secondly the political aspects as they appear to an outsider who has closely watched for years the progress of Egyptian contemporary history. Financially, Egypt rests on the Law of Liquidation, and the Budget sanctioned by that law. The fiscal receipts were moderately estimated, the normal expenditure was calculated liberally, the service of the public debt was securely settled, and a small surplus remained, which was to be applied to the development of the railway system, on which the prosperity of the country depends. The elasticity of revenue increased that surplus. Until recently the Control exercised a check on all expenditure, but now they have only the right to interfere in matters concerning the public debt and its special revenues. However great their solicitude may be, they cannot prevent the Parliament from dealing with the rest of the public finances as the Parliament may think fit. They might as well attempt to drive a two-horse coach along a tortuous road with reins attached to only one of the horses, as hope to exercise real control under such circumstances. Politically, the Egyptian sky is as darkly overcast. The creation of the present Ministry, the army is strong, than the Parliament, the army is master. In order to sustain the army's faction, hundreds of promotions have been made, and a heavy additional charge cast on the State. The military law, passed only a few months ago, stood in the way of these advancements. It was quietly set aside. There is no reason to suppose that any other law would meet with a better fate if the observance of it were inconvenient. Yet the Ministry, with all its desire to please, has only met with the lot of the French Minister who found that after a wholesale distribution of favours had only made "Adams méscontents, et un ingrati." Native-born Egyptians have been preferred to Circassians who have made common cause with the Turkish party, and who form now a formidable Opposition, the intentions of which were revealed the other day in a conspiracy against Arab Bey. Musulmans, again, have been preferred to Copts who have consequently joined the Christians, against whom, so far as they are in the employment of Government, there is a steady crusade. Ismail Pacha and his party, finding no further hope of utilizing the Ministry for their own purposes, have turned round upon them. The Pasha, himself, which until lately has been supposed to have pulled the wires, is now holding aloof and watching with angry eye the course of this national movement. Another force has come to the front in strong opposition—namely, the Bedouin tribes of Egypt, some 80,000 in number, and who could put 10,000 men in the field at any moment. Exempted from military service, subject to merely nominal taxes, and free from all administrative interference, they are still not contented. They do not like a Fellah rule.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 20 minutes past 12.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The House was engaged all the afternoon in a discussion of the Bill for the amendment of the Irish Land Act, brought forward by the members of Mr. Parnell's party. The second reading was moved by

Mr. REDMOND, who explained its principal provisions. The judicial rent is to date from the rent day succeeding the date of application to the Court, and the proceedings to enforce payment of rent are to be stayed pending the trial of the arrears.

Mr. GUNNELL remarked that, considering the anticipations which he had excited and that none of the topics were new, the statement of the Prime Minister was exceedingly tame and disappointing. The House had certainly a right to expect from him some more definite opinion than a mere request for light and aid, and in the circumstances of Ireland a policy of caution and reticence was the worst of all. Either the Prime Minister should have acquiesced in the interpretation put on the law by the Courts, or he should at once have intimated his intention to bring in a bill to alter the law as declared. He hoped that the Government would be resolute in the restoration of law and order, and then peace, contentment, and in time loyalty would follow.

Colonel COLTHURST and Mr. DICKSON spoke on the subject of arrears, which they regarded as more urgent than the Land Bill. Mr. McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. FORSTER, in answer to it, repeated that the Government did mean to deal with the question of arrears, though in the present state of public business it was impossible to fix a day.

Mr. O'DONNELL and Mr. HENRY spoke, referring to Mr. Shaw's desire for concerted action between all sections of the Irish members. The debate then stood adjourned.

Some other Bills were disposed of, and the House adjourned at five minutes to 6 o'clock.

man in the Prime Minister's position to play hide-and-seek with the Opposition, and to wait to see what Mr. Smith had to say. The question of improvements demanded immediate attention, for the rulings of the Sub-commissioners and the decisions of the Appeal Court had confiscated, not only the tenants' improvements, but the good will, and he took very little comfort from the Prime Minister's vague and carefully-hedged declarations in regard to arrears.

Mr. SHAW said that, though he did not agree with all the proposals of the bill, he should vote for the second reading, and if all sections of Irish members would join together and take it out of the groove of party, he thought it might be made the basis of a satisfactory settlement of the questions of arrears, leases, and improvements.

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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Dutch man-of-war *Valk*, Capt. Binkes, having on board their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands and numerous suite, arrived in Sheerness Harbour at about 9 o'clock. Wednesday morning, Royal salutes of 21 guns were fired by the *Hydra* frigate and the Royal Artillery. The *Hydra* and the merchant ships in harbour were dressed with flags and hunting was displayed at the Government establishment.

The *Valk* encountered a heavy storm, and high seas in her passage across, and owing to this cause and also to the fact that the ship is not a very fast one, the voyage from Flushing occupied rather longer than usual.

The *Valk* proceeded at once to Queenborough Pier, near which the mail steamer *Princess Marie* was lying at anchor, gaily dressed with flags and hunting was displayed at the Government establishment.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 27.—28. 1882.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE.

So long as human nature remains what it now is, such events as Thursday's wedding at Windsor will have lively interest for all classes of people. The marriage of the youngest son of the Queen is necessarily an event of something more than family concern; though there is happily no need to regard it in any other than its personal and domestic aspects. The succession to the throne is so fully provided for that no anxiety on that head is even remotely probable during this generation or the next. The public interest in the proceedings attaches, as we have said, to their personal and domestic side. No political result can follow from the union which was consecrated on Thursday. There is only one English household the more in the highest places of the land, one more branch established of a Royal Family which in this generation has shared with the nation itself a striking growth and increase. Though the Princess who has now become a member of the Royal Family of England is a sister of the Queen of the Netherlands, the alliance can make no change in our actual relations with that country, though it brings the two Royal families nearer together. The Duke and Duchess of Albany have no political duties other than those which belong of necessity to all the members of the Royal Family. Their function is social, and Prince Leopold has followed in his father's footsteps in his willingness to discharge social duties. The Princess is credited with the possession of many qualities and accomplishments which are suited to the life she will be expected to live. There is every reason to believe that the new household will be of that domestic type which is characteristic of English life, and of which the Royal Family has, during the present reign, given admirable examples. Prince Leopold's somewhat delicate health, together with his literary and studious tastes, probably mark out a quiet part for him in public life, and that part he has already taken with much credit to himself and some advantage to the community. The Princess who is now his wife comes from one of the smallest Courts in Europe, and certainly from the smallest principality in Germany, to the Court which represents the greatest Empire in the world. The change from the quiet German town to the life of London is a great one; but the affectionate relations between the Royal Family of England and the English people justify the family of the Princess in every anticipation they may have formed for her future happiness. In the desire that every such anticipation may be abundantly satisfied all classes and parties in this country will join. Their interest in the marriage is one of sentiment and sympathy. Englishmen pride themselves on their home and domestic life, and believe that the unit in the constitution of English society is not the individual, but the family. This boast may not be strictly in harmony with some tendencies which exist among us; but it marks at least one strong feature of the national character. It is as the first family in the land that the Royal Family are chiefly thought of. It is in their cultivation of domestic ties that they have one of their firmest holds on the public esteem. The glimpses of the domestic interior at Windsor Castle and in the Highlands which the Queen has herself given to the world have probably done more than constitutional fidelity and industry to keep up the warmth of personal esteem with which she is regarded. The marriage of her youngest son is necessarily an event of the most lively interest to her, and therefore to all. We are only expressing a universal sentiment in wishing the Prince long and happy experience of his married life; and in hoping for the Princess all the comfort which can be enjoyed in an English home.—*Daily News.*

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SCHEMES.

Prince Bismarck's so-called social reforms will probably occupy quite as much time as the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, and it may be expected that he himself will appear in Parliament to defend them. Their object is to conciliate the discontented section of the working classes. It is admitted that the efforts which have been made to suppress the Socialist agitation have failed. At the last general election the members of the party manifested as much enthusiasm as at any previous period, and they succeeded in increasing the number of their representatives. The thoroughgoing Socialist regards his political doctrine as a religion; and his ardour, like that of other fanatics, is stimulated by what he considers persecution. Some years ago Prince Bismarck convinced himself that the time had come for associating "remedial measures" with "force"; and he apparently still hopes that by providing for workmen in old age, in sickness, and in times when they are disabled by accident, he may detach them from revolutionary leaders, and perhaps even induce them to form an alliance with the Conservatives. There can be little doubt that he is mistaken. The Socialists contend that the wealth of the world has been accumulated by oppression, and that the injustice of ages can be atoned for only by the equal division of property. It is incredible that they would abandon such pretensions as these in return for the comparatively small concessions which Prince Bismarck is pre-

pared to offer them. They are much more likely to say that he acknowledges their essential principles, and that he ought not merely to make provision for workmen in a particular set of circumstances, but to place them in a position in which they would enjoy uninterrupted prosperity. The whole tendency of Prince Bismarck's "reforms" would be to undermine the spirit of self-reliance among the working classes, and to foster anticipations which, if there be any truth in the fundamental laws of political economy, neither he nor any other statesman could satisfy.

The Tobacco Monopoly Bill will be rejected, and it is improbable that the "social reforms" will be accepted in the shape in which they have hitherto been presented. Prince Bismarck is trying hard to secure the support of the Clericals, but they have carefully refrained from pledging themselves. If they could have hoped to get rid of the May Laws in no other way, they might have assented to measures which they disliked; but the Kulturkampf has become so unpopular that it will probably be abandoned, whether or not they act with the Conservatives in the treatment of questions of general policy. The Chancellor has thus no means of commanding their aid, except by appealing to their convictions; and it does not seem that he has as yet done this successfully. At one time it was supposed that if he were defeated he would at once dissolve Parliament; but it is understood that he now doubts whether his position would be improved by an appeal to the constituents.

It may be assumed that he would not attempt to enforce his policy by unconstitutional methods, since, even if he were disposed to quarrel with the Reichstag, he could hardly afford to do so in the present unsettled condition of Europe. So far, therefore, the Liberals have no reason to be alarmed by the immediate prospect; but they must be easily pleased if it satisfies them. The rejection of Prince Bismarck's measures would simply mean that all serious legislation would be for a time impracticable. For this state of things, which the Liberals bitterly deplore, they have themselves to blame. Had they acted fairly towards the Roman Catholic Church, they would probably have had a stable majority in the Reichstag, and even the Chancellor would have been obliged in the end to devise his plans in accordance with their ideas.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

Mr. Biggar remarked, in his gentle, genial way, at the close of Tuesday's conversation about the Budget, that he thought Mr. Gladstone's proposal for an additional tax on carriages was intended as a practical joke. If it was, then we may say, as Mr. Disraeli once said, that "the diversion was not very diverting," for never was a "jocular" amendment of a tax received in a more serious spirit.

It is seriously worth while to note that the Scotch Ministers—for the reason it is not easy to tell up in arms against it; while it has scarcely a friend or antagonist. Undoubtedly it is disappointing to absent Radical members, like Mr. Henry Fowler and Mr. Rylands, that Mr. Gladstone did not devote some ingenuity to providing a substitute for the quarter of a million he wanted in some other way than by imposing a new tax which will largely press on professional men. It seems, at first sight, easy to find substitutes.

An obvious improvement upon existing fiscal arrangements, for instance, would be to abolish the exemption from assessed taxes which Ireland has hitherto enjoyed, and extend them still more largely to a population which, judged by material tests, is at least as able to pay them as the inhabitants of the Scotch Highlands and of most English agricultural counties. Irish disaffection, however, is still simmering, would in that case boil over on the whole, perhaps, the present is hardly a fitting time for the experiment. Of most other suggested imposts it must be said that they would either be restraints on trade or burdens upon the consumer, and, although existing duties which belong to one or the other class may advisably be retained, inasmuch as the public has become inclined to them and they constitute no grievance, the case would be quite altered were the category extended. In that event either the extreme Free Traders would object to any proposals which almost immediately brightened up onlookers, or it would be a powerful competitor, though many a lady carried plumes of white or crimson feathers in her hair; but it may be said that about half the dames present were in fact dressed in white, and ornamented the feathers with jewels. Certainly it is that the glittering of precious stones was never absent from the eye; they adorned the necks, the heads, the wrists, the dresses of the fair and illustrious personages at that distinguished table, and added their powerful effulgence to the already bewildering glister of the ever-present gold. For all this the brightness and the light were well distributed, and even, as in the case of Ministers, when Lord Hartington, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, and Lord Carlingford sat together, the depth of the gold lace which covered their uniforms made up pretty fully for the want of diamonds.

That the flashing of hundreds of lights upon the mirrors and gold should give forth almost blinding brightness to onlookers, may readily be conceived. The brilliancy of the spectacle had, however, been vastly augmented by the jewels, dresses, and uniforms of the guests. Her Majesty wore no crown as at the marriage, but a simple white cap; yet from the front and folds of that cap glittered many a diamond, while on the Queen's neck shone the Koh-i-noor. Peerless amongst head-dresses was the tiara worn by the Princess of Wales; its flashing could be seen all over the hall, and though it had many a powerful competitor, none approached it at all in brightness. Coronets of diamonds were indeed plentiful, though many a lady carried plumes of white or crimson feathers in her hair; but it may be said that about half the dames present were in fact dressed in white, and ornamented the feathers with jewels. Certainly it is that the glittering of precious stones was never absent from the eye; they adorned the necks, the heads, the wrists, the dresses of the fair and illustrious personages at that distinguished table, and added their powerful effulgence to the already bewildering glister of the ever-present gold. For all this the brightness and the light were well distributed, and even, as in the case of Ministers, when Lord Hartington, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, and Lord Carlingford sat together, the depth of the gold lace which covered their uniforms made up pretty fully for the want of diamonds.

It has been said some cleverness was displayed in the placing of the guests. On the right of the Queen, by established usage, the Ambassador of course took the chair; but the rest of the table was fairly apportioned so that no one could be aggrieved by the place assigned him. Earl Granville sat about sixteen places from the Queen on her Majesty's left; Mr. Gladstone the next seat but one from his colleague of the Foreign Office. Mr. Bright was next to Lord Hartington, on the other side of the table; the Marquis of Salisbury, with the Marchioness, were a little nearer to the Prince of Wales than the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Secretary of State for India, while Earl Spencer had a still closer place to his Royal Highness. Mr. Lowell sat next to Mr. Forster, whether in that as a rule the difference will be oppressive, or will be sufficient to deter a single practitioner from starting either a brougham or a victoria. Again, to speak of Mr. Gladstone's placing as a burden upon the springs of industry is ridiculous. The springs of industry have never been specially identified with costly articles; and it is all likely that a vehicle less will be made or sold in the future in the past. The community generally is prosperous no human being will feel a tax upon carriages any more than the tax upon silver plate is now felt. Both affect the optional expenditure of the comparatively rich.—*Daily Telegraph.*

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Earl and Countess of Stair and family have arrived in Chesham-place from Oxford Castle, Dalkeith, for the season.

Viscountess Sidmouth, accompanied by their eldest daughter, have arrived at 78, Eaton-place, from the Continent for the season.

Lady Huntingtower and Lady Agatha Tollemache have arrived at their house in Chesham-place from the Continent.

Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson have left Hugden Manor and arrived at No. 9, Grosvenor-square, for the season.

Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey have returned to 24, Park-lane, for the season.

Sir Albert Sassoon has arrived at Kensington-gore for the season.

THE LATE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.—When her Majesty conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Earl of Beaconsfield, Sir Richard Wallace presented the noble Earl with the magnificent diamond star of the Garter originally belonging to the late Marquis of Hastings, with the understanding that it should be made an heirloom. From an omission in the will this was not done, and after the Earl's death the star was sold by the executors to a firm of goldsmiths and jewellers. After having retained it for some months in the hope of disposing of it, but failing to do so, the latter have taken out all the diamonds—390 stones—and remounting them into single stone and rings of different sizes, so that the many friends and admirers of the deceased statesman might have the opportunity of obtaining valuable mementos. An earl's coronet and the word "Beaconsfield" is engraved inside each ring.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The State banquet which followed the Royal wedding on Thursday took place in St. George's Hall, Windsor. Eight o'clock found the Hall ready for its company; the Guards band in its place; the gold turbines with their soup in the hands of the footmen; and the whole under the command of an official brass and drums and gold face. A few minutes later the two doors in the centre of the hall were flung open, and at half-past the hour exactly, the rising of the band proclaimed the coming of the Queen. It might have been supposed that her Majesty would have been preceded by officers of State, heralds, or officials of the household; but the event proved any such supposition to be wrong, just when those who were watching looked for a procession of great brilliancy, the Queen, riding on the arm of the King of the Netherlands, was preceded only by herself, followed by the Prince of Wales leading the Queen of Holland, the Prince of Waldeck with the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh escorting the Princess of Waldeck, the Duke of Connaught and Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, together with the Princesses Christian, Louise, Beatrice, Victoria of Hesse and many another Royal personage entering immediately afterwards. For a few moments there was a pause whilst the Royal family and guests took their places; for, in order that the Prince of Wales should face the Queen, the tables had to be moved. At half-past eight the hall twice, playing a Scotch air, to the un-

disguised astonishment of many of the guests, who, in all probability, had never listened to such music before; and then the Queen, rising, passed away to the Gallery beyond. Her Majesty's quilling the table was the signal for the rest of the Royal personages to follow. The guests, lining the path on either side of the tables, bowed to the Prince and Princess as they made their way through the hall, and then quitted also the scene of the banquet. In a very few minutes the stately chamber was empty, save for the befeasters, who, still habited in hand, stood as grimly and unmoved as ever, guarding the treasure.

Rejoicings in various forms took place in many towns of England and Scotland on Saturday evening. At Portsmouth the ships in harbour fully dressed in rainbow fashion, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Kent, the Minotaur, and the various Government steamers, flying the Royal standard. At noon a salute of 21 guns was fired by the flagship, the Garrison battery, and the Hercules, Coastguard ship, which had just arrived at Spithead from Portland for her annual refit.—A Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from Dover Castle at 1 o'clock. All the principal buildings in the town were decorated with flags, and the ships in harbour were gay with bunting.

At Cowes the town and harbour were gaily decorated, and the loyalty of the inhabitants displayed through other and more substantial means. At midday 250 old people were provided with tickets in the Assembly Rooms, rosettes being given to each, so that none might be without a wedding favour.

In the afternoon the children attending the different Sunday schools, and numbering nearly 2,000, marched in procession through the town, headed by the volunteer band. Afterwards they proceeded to their separate schools, where tea was given them. In the evening the business parts of the town were illuminated.—Flags floated from the prominent buildings in the town, and the public buildings in the town were decorated with flags. At the regular meeting of the City of Westminster Lodge of Freemasons on Thursday evening (being the last of the present session), it was moved by the W.M. Brother Waugh, and seconded by Brother J. E. Smith, P.M., unanimously resolved,

"That the Lodge desire me to apply to tender to their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Past Grand Warden of England, and to her Serene Highness the Princess of Waldeck, their fraternal congratulations and hearty good wishes for their future health and happiness on their marriage this day."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Lords held a brief sitting on Thursday, but transacted no business of importance.

A considerable number of the questions placed on the paper of the House of Commons were postponed during the absence of the Premier, the Home Secretary, Mr. Forster, the other Cabinet Ministers, and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Gladstone, from the Royal Wedding at Windsor. Mr. Alderman Fowler asked Mr. Courtney whether he had seen the telegram in the *Daily News* reporting a serious condition of affairs in Zululand. Mr. Courtney said he had seen the telegram, and observed it was dated the 25th inst. A telegram had been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Henry Bulwer, dated the 26th, in which he stated that a demonstration had been made by the brother of the ex-King of Zululand, and that he would write further on the subject. From this the Under-Secretary arrived at the conclusion that Sir Henry Bulwer did not attach so much importance to the matter as did the correspondent of the *Daily News*. Mr. Cowen gave notice that he would ask the Speaker whether he did not think that the time had come to recall Mr. P. M. Parwell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly.

As soon as the questions were over, Mr. Lewis rose to move the issue of a new writ for Gloucester. He was promptly challenged by Mr. Labouchere on a point of order. Mr. Labouchere reminded the Speaker that when he had proposed to move for the issue of a new writ for Northampton, he had been informed that it could not come on as a question of privilege. He wanted to know whether this rule did not also apply to the motion of Mr. Lewis? The Speaker said Mr. Lewis was acting in accordance with orders of the House. Mr. Lewis then continued his remarks, towards the purport of which the House manifested some embarrassment and indecision. Mr. Lewis, however, spoke for half an hour through the protracted conversation. The interlude was relieved by a little incident which greatly amused the House. Lord Mount-Temple entered the Speaker's Gallery, and forgot of his altered status, put on his hat. This being noticed by some members of the House, a cry of "Order" was raised, which swelled to vast proportions before Lord Mount-Temple, who was calmly surveying the scene, discovered that he was the object of so much attention. He quickly removed his hat, and the hubbub ceased.

The Attorney-General declined to follow Mr. Lewis through his remarks. There was a bill before the House in which the dismemberment of Gloucester was proposed, and the proper time to discuss the subject would be when that bill came on for second reading. In this view Sir Henry Bulwer agreed, and after some remarks from Mr. Monk the motion was negatived. At the outset he called attention to a passage in a Scotch newspaper (the authorship of which he attributed to Dr. Cameron), wherein his procedure of Wednesday, when in opposition to the general wish of the House he had prevented the division on the second reading, was described as malicious obstruction. Mr. Callan observed that this did not much matter, seeing that it appeared to have been passed over without notice by the Speaker. Mr. Callan declined to withdraw anything he had said, and a conversation on the Bill, which was strictly confined to the discussion of details, was carried on for some hours in an almost empty House. Sir Hardinge Giffard, speaking the weight of wide personal experience, said he believed the bill was a valuable experiment in the direction of purifying Parliamentary elections. At the same time, following the practice of the night before, the Speaker had not thought proper to interfere with the bill, and learned gentleman went through the bill clause by clause, and delivered a most useful committee speech. Sir Charles Dilke replied, admitting that there were one or two points which might properly be discussed in committee, to which he invited the House. After some further debate the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time. Mr. Childers stated that the procedure resolutions would be taken on Monday. The House adjourned at three minutes to one o'clock.

Mr. A. W. Mills, Lamson's solicitor, had two brief interviews with the condemned man in Wandsworth Gaol on Thursday, and received instructions from him for messages to be sent to his wife. Lamson did not show any marked change in manner or voice, and the chaplain remained by his side throughout the interview.

He appeared quite resigned and quiet. In the course of the day he had a full interview with his wife; but his father, who saw him for the last time on Wednesday, left on Thursday morning.

The Press Association is informed that Mr. Mills, in his final visit to the condemned man, found Lamson perfectly cool and collected.

He was busily engaged with a number of papers which he had before him, writing letters to his friends and jotting down memoranda as they occurred to him of his wishes in regard to the disposal of his effects.

He conversed freely with his legal adviser, showing no reticence when referring to his impending doom, and he gave minute instructions to Mr. Mills as to a number of debts owing to him which he desired to have collected.

During the morning he had a full interview with the chaplain, who remained by his side throughout the interview, and subsequently, when the chaplain was officiating at the usual morning service and addressing his remarks pointedly to Lamson, it was noticed by both the warders and the preacher that the condemned man seemed considerably affected.

About half-past two in the afternoon Mrs. Lamson arrived at the gaol for the purpose of seeing her husband for the last time. She remained in the cell for two hours and a half during which time Lamson conversed with her on his numerous topics.

He asked after the health of his wife, his son, and his friends, making special inquiry about his little child.

He did his utmost to assuage her grief, especially when the moment for parting arrived.

During his conversation with his wife he mentioned his health, of his wife, his son, and his friends, making special inquiry about his little child.